The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1873. NUMBER 243.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Reed's Temple of Music

A. REED & SONS,

Having removed to their New Building, Cor. of Dearborn and Van Buren-sts., Are offering the finest assortment of

CHICKERING

And other Pianos ever opened in this city. They are the only firm west of New York keeping a complete stock of the various styles of Pianos, viz.: Concert Grands, Parlor Grands, Square Grands, Upright Grands, Square Upright, and Cottage Pianos.

Pianos and Organs furnished on time.

All are cordially invited to call and examine the new Warerooms and test the beautiful Pianos.

REMOVAL!

J. H. PERRY & CO., Merchant Tailors, REMOVED TO NO. 129 DEARBORN-ST., ONE DOOR NORTH OF MADISON.

P. L. HANSCOM & CO., Printers, HAVE REMOVED TO 100 and 102 MADISON-ST.

REMOVAL.

JAS. P. SMITH & CO., DEALERS IN Crystal Lake Ice, Have removed to their New Office, No. 161 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building, bet. Madison and Monroe-sts.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

RATHBONE'S STOVES

Are favorably known all over the United States. Among the most popular patterns is the

FEARLESS COOKING STOVE,

For Hard Coal, Soft Coal, or Wood, with Low Enameled Reservoir, or with Pipes for Heating Water for Bath Rooms, etc.

We also manufacture a large variety of GOOD CHEAP STOVES, Using the same quality of Iron as in the Fearless, which can be bought as low as an inferior Stove.

FOR SALE TO THE TRADE ONLY, BY RATHBONE, SARD & CO., 38 & 40 Lake-st.

Above Stoves are forsale at retail by the prominent dealers in the city and country.

HATS.

HATS. BREWSTER'S, Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

PRINTING.

FINE BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, AT CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

RUBBER GOODS.

138 LAKE-ST. 138 RUBBER STORE.

Rubber Sheeting, Coats, Pants, Bands, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Horse Covers, Tubing, Carpeting, Door Mats, and Spittoons. Packing, Belting, and Garden Hose Pipe and Sprinklers, and

RUBBER GOODS REPAIRED. E. B. PRESTON.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT, Cor. State & Washington-sts.

2d Floor, Room 45x90, with vault.
3d Floor, One Suite Offices.
5th Floor, Large Rooms.
Passenger and Freight Elevators.
Apply to W. E. HALE, On Second Floor of Premises.

To Rent.

A Three-Story and Basement Marble Front House, elegantly furnished, and with all modern improvements; location one of the best in the city; rent $300 per month. Address S 58, Tribune office.

TO LET,

Offices, with vaults, in Andrews' Building, cor. LaSalle-st. and Arcade-court. Also, Hall on fourth floor. MEAD & COE, 138 LaSalle-st. (Andrews' Building).

WANTED.

WANTED,

A position in a wholesale or retail establishment, where industry, ability, and integrity will be appreciated, by a good business man of gentlemanly habits and pleasing appearance, as salesman or to attend to general business. Would not object to travel a portion of the time. Has had large experience, and can furnish first-class testimonials. Has extensive acquaintance both here and in Eastern cities. Respectable houses requiring services of such a person, will please address Q 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SITUATION.

A gentleman who has for a number of years held a responsible position in this city is now open for an engagement as Collector, Agent, Correspondent, or in any outdoor business where part or whole of his time can be occupied. Real estate preferred. Will use his own horse and buggy if wanted. Highest references and ample security can be given. Address R 69, Tribune office.

WANTED.

Partner wanted in the Dry Goods business that has got $5,000 to $3,500. Established and good trade. Apply to E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm formerly existing under the firm name of Schweinfurth Bros. & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Philip and Frank Schweinfurth will collect all assets and pay all liabilities of the late firm.
FRANK SCHWEINFURTH,
PHILIP SCHWEINFURTH,
HENRY MALZACHER,
LOUIS MALZACHER.
Chicago, April 15, '73.

Frank and Philip Schweinfurth, under the firm name of Schweinfurth Bros., will continue the business at the same place, Nos. 401 and 403 South Clark-st.
FRANK SCHWEINFURTH,
PHILIP SCHWEINFURTH.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO — Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO — For cleaning your house this Spring will save the labor of one cleaner.

SAPOLIO — Will not injure or discolor Paint, but restores color and brightness. Try it.

SAPOLIO — Cleans Windows without water, and saves the trouble of removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO — Brightens Knives at same time they are washed, saving time and labor. Use it.

SAPOLIO — Cleans Bath-Tubs, Tables, Floors, &c., quicker and better than Soap. Try it on.

SAPOLIO — Polishes Tin, Brass, Copper, and all Metal Wares, rendering them as bright as new.

SAPOLIO — For washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO — Removes Stains from Marble Mantels, Tables, and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain. 10 cents.

SAPOLIO — Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

GET A SAMPLE FREE OF YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST.

Depot, 86 and 88 South Water-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

REAL ESTATE.

West Side Residences.

MARBLE FRONT BLOCK, two-stories and basement. One or all the Buildings.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST., No. 690, two-story frame, single house.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK, two-story and basement, fine grounds, COMPLETE in ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.

For sale by B. F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st.

Public Sale at Ravenswood.

An adjourned Public Sale of School Property, comprising two of the most desirable corner lots in the above suburb (92 by 165 feet), together with the building thereon, will be sold by the Board of Trustees of Town 40, 14, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 5:30 p. m., at the School-House in Ravenswood. Train leaves the city at 5 p. m., and, returning, leaves Ravenswood at 6:40, reaching the city at 7 p. m.
L. D. OWEN,
F. BARR,
W. P. JONES, JR.,
Board of Trustees T. 40, 14.

Forty Acres,

Sec. 23, T 39, R 13, fronting east on Boulevard, for sale by B. F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

Washington Heights.

A 40-acre tract in this suburb, suitable for subdivision, for sale at a bargain. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 83 Dearborn-st., Sole Agents for Owner.

DREXEL BOULEVARD.

A RARE BARGAIN.

Two first-class residences, with ample grounds and shade trees, at city limits, on South Side, within one minute's walk of steam and horse-cars, and at the head of Drexel Boulevard, the finest driveway in the South Division, for sale, together or separately. Apply to ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

AN IMMENSE BARGAIN.

128x180 feet on Calumet-av., west front, south of Twenty-sixth-st. To a CASH customer, before May 1, next, a BARGAIN will be given. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 131 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE.

AT A BARGAIN—Only $12,000 usual terms. The two-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, bay window, &c., No. 1203 Indiana-av., cor. Twenty-ninth-st. Brick barn, with carriage-house attached. Must be sold this week. Apply at the house or at my office, 4 Wabash-av. CHAS. V. MARSH.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

Creditors of the United States will find it to their interest to investigate us. Debtors, ditto. We collect or no charges, without attorney's fees in suits; and publish the names of those who don't pay. We mean business. FRAZIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

Stocks for Sale.

Chicago City Railway,
West Division Railway,
Chamber of Commerce.
By HAMMOND & GAGE, 84 Washington-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

AT COST. Our Entire Stock of Fine DESKS.

Other Office Furniture at Reduced Prices Until May 1, AT BOSTWICK'S 119 & 121 West Washington-st.

DRESS CLEANING.

Dresses

Of every description, cleaned without removing trimmings (velvet or lace) by a new process, and by which the goods keep the same lustre and shape as when new.

A. SCHWARZ, 264 West Madison-st. - - - 158 Illinois-st.

TO LEASE

Dock to Lease

at Bridgeport (940 feet); railroad facilities; immediate possession. Apply to S. SCHOENEMAN, corner Archer-av. and Salt-st.

STATIONERY.

L. SCHICK & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS, 102 Madison-st., next to J. M. W. Jones. RETAIL a full line of Blank Books at strictly wholesale prices. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

THE INDIANS.

Capture of the Modoc Stronghold after Three Days Close Siege.

Capt. Jack and His Band Kept on the Move by Constant Shelling.

They Finally Escape Southward and are Followed by Cavalry.

Loss of Government Troops, Five Killed and Ten Wounded.

The Total Extermination of the Savages Confidently Predicted.

Glorious Result of Gen. Crook's Persistent Peace Policy.

The Few Red-Skins Left in His Department Granted a Conditional Peace.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAVA BED, April 17, BY COURIER TO YREKA, 18th.—We have had hard fighting three days, and have captured the stronghold. K and F troops, of the First Cavalry, made a charge from this place about noon, and went into the stronghold under a deadly fire. First Sergeant Geo. W. Lee captured the colors of Capt. Jack. It was a large mink-skin with the sage-hen's tail-feather. He carried it into camp with due respect for such an article. The shells were rapidly dropped during the charge, and our men escaped from being wounded miraculously. The Modocs broke and left the beds, going to the south and in the rear of our troops. About noon Eugene Hovey went out with horses for the purpose of carrying off the wounded. He had passed the bay of water that runs out where the murdering was done, when he was fired upon and shot four times, and his horse shot out from beneath him. He dropped dead, and was scalped, nearly cut in two, and hammered to a jelly. Companies K and F came in this evening, and are to be mounted and start out in pursuit. The supposition is that they have gone to the Infernal Cavern, near Pit River. He says he has a house there and will receive them. They are badly whipped and will leave the country.

All has been quiet since 4 p. m. The men are in good spirits and are waiting for "Boots and Saddles."

This will prolong the war all summer, and more troops will be wanted. Sergt. Gilmer, of K Troop, deserves great credit for his bravery in making charges. J. O. PIERCE.

[*New York Herald Special.*]

My dispatch of this morning stating the supposed death of Eugene Hovey, between this camp and Col. Green's line, has proved to be only too true. As soon as Sam Watson, who was in company with Mr. Hovey, returned to our camp at the southwest corner of Tule Lake, a dispatch was sent by the signal officer to Col. Green stating this fact. Soon after a dispatch was received from Col. Green to Maj. Trimble ordering him to post his men in the most advantageous position. This was immediately done, and arms were issued to the citizens, also to twenty Warm Spring Indians, who have arrived here since Donald McKay joined Col. Mason's command on the 14th. After the Major had posted the command, your correspondent took a position about 250 yards in advance of the picket line in a ledge of rocks, and waited for the approach of the Modocs, or orders from Maj. Trimble. After remaining in the rocks an hour and a half, an orderly from the flag station visited the different posts, and told us that the cavalry were coming in on foot and not to mistake them for Indians. In about one hour thereafter Gen. Gillem and his aid, Lieut. Jos. Rockwell, came in sight, and we returned with them to camp. Soon after, troops K and F appeared in sight, bearing with them the medicine flag which has waved in front of Capt. Jack's stronghold since his entry into the Lava-Bed, and the scalp of Scarfaced Charley, who was found wounded in the cave, as was also squaw, who was captured and turned over to the Warm Spring Indians. Our side has now five scalps in the fight. The Indians have only the scalp of the boy Hovey, killed this morning.

From officers who came in with the cavalry this morning, we hear that the enemy have been driven from their stronghold. The Lava-Bed is ours. During the afternoon we could see smoke from the south of the Lava-Bed, indicating plainly that the Modocs were traveling toward Willow Springs, on the old emigrant road, or for the country between Clear and Goose Lakes. The cavalry will start for the country east of the old emigrant road from Oregon for the Sook country, east of Tule Lake, some time this evening. I will accompany the command on this scout.

The three days' fight results in a total of ten wounded and five killed. Both wings of the troops are in excellent spirits, and anxious to pursue the Modocs. Part of them occupy the Lava-Bed now, which will prevent any Modocs from returning. Everything is moving admirably. We hope to chronicle the death of the last Modoc in a week. Too much praise cannot be awarded the officers and men. Will send full particulars to-morrow.

ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

LAVA BED, April 16.—During the night, the Modocs' position was the same they occupied at sunset. Yesterday evening, a hotly-contested fight took place on Col. Greene's left. This morning, the Indians endeavored to get to the lake for water, but our troops succeeded in keeping them away.

A dispatch was received from Mason's camp, 7 o'clock this morning, saying that some Modocs had passed out on his left, and were on his flank and rear during the night. The mortars, under command of Maj. Thomas, kept up a fire on the Modoc camp, which very much annoyed the Indians, who could be heard yelling and shouting at an awful rate. At 2 o'clock this morning the troops under Col. Greene were ordered to move forward from the position they held during the night. The whole line started with a cheer, and before 10 in the morning had reached the top of the ridge next to Jack's camp, which had been deserted to-day. When our men gained this position cheers could be heard along the whole line. Orders were then given to sweep the Lava Bed. A dispatch was sent to signal Capt. Bernard, ordering him, in case the Modocs had got out on Col. Mason's left to pursue them immediately with cavalry, and give them no rest.

At 10 o'clock, our troops have gained considerable ground, and the firing is becoming more frequent. The general impression is that the Lava Bed is ours. Orders have been given for Col. Mason to move his right forward rapidly, and possibly join Col. Greene's left. This will cut the Modocs off.

From 10 to 12 o'clock there was considerable firing from the south to the lake. Only part of the Modocs could have got out on Mason's left, as the Indians can be heard in the vicinity of Jack's cave. The mortars, which have ceased since daylight, have been ordered to a new position, within 800 yards of the cave, and near Water Lake. About 12 o'clock Col. Green and Mason's commands effected a junction, which entirely cuts the Modocs from the water. After this movement was effected, occasional firing was heard at different parts of the cave. It was decided not to push our men on the Indian stronghold, as we might lose many without killing an Indian. If we could keep them from the water they would have to leave their position. We could not find them in a stronger one. Our losses in two days' fight have been five killed and ten wounded. The only officer yet wounded is Lieut. Egan, having a flesh wound in the left leg. He is doing well.

Five Indians are reported killed. Of these we have some scalps. None of our killed or wounded have yet fallen into the hands of the Indians. It is evident that if our men can hold their position on the lake shore, Mr. Modoc will have to leave or surrender. A heavy fire of musketry is going on now near the lake shore. The Indians are evidently fighting for water.

Every one who has seen our troops in action speaks of them in the highest terms.

HEADQUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, CAMP SOUTH OF TULE LAKE, April 16.—The day opened warm and still, but was ushered in by a roar of musketry, and occasional booming of howitzers. Col. Mason's Camp Hospital is beneath a rock on the north side of Capt. Jack's position and directly under that famous stronghold. Gen. Gillem, who had been waiting for the arrival of his stores and the Warm Spring Indians, issued orders yesterday for the tents to be struck down in a compact place near the hospital, for the troops to be supplied with three days' rations, and 100 rounds of ammunition. Next, for the cavalry to be ready to move at 2 a. m. to-day, and for Colonel Mason, on the opposite side of the lava-bed, to move at the same hour on the enemy. Col. Perry's and Lieut. Cresson's cavalry were to conceal themselves until joined in the morning by the infantry and artillery. It was hoped when the latter companies left camp that the Modocs would observe them, and, in an attempt to cut them off, fall into the hands of the cavalry. These movements were faithfully executed, and probably hurried a little on our side by the escape of Long Jim, a Modoc, who was under guard a prisoner of war. At midnight he leaped past the guard and escaped, though many shots were fired at him.

At daylight we had an irregular fusilade on the opposite side of the lava-bed, and we knew that Col. Mason's forces or his skirmishers were engaged. At 6 we heard the boom of a howitzer and saw shells bursting over Capt. Jack's camp. At this time the rocks were swarming with Indians, and the firing was rapid. The plan of battle was from the north side. Col. Mason was in advance of his command on the right of Warm Spring, the Indians on his left. From this sides there was only the lake for the Modocs to escape by. Lieut. Greery was in camp in charge of the arms and ammunitions. Capt. Trimble, First Artillery, with twenty men, was left in charge of the camp on this side. Col. Green, at 7 o'clock a.m., united with Col. Perry's company In about an hour and a half after leaving camp the ball opened. Capt. Miller, of Co. E., Twelfth Infantry, commanding a batalion of his own company, had the extreme right; next Capt. Throckmorton, of Battery M, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Harris, Battery K, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Egan, of Company G, and Capt. Wright, of Company E, both of the Twelfth Infantry, the centre; and the cavalry on the extreme left. While marching along the lake shore, just at the head of a long cave, about a mile and a half from Jack's camp, they encountered the first opposition, with straggling shots from the bluff, at long range. The men deployed in open skirmish order, and advanced slowly under such cover as the rocks afforded. Our right gorge opened on the bluff, from the right bank of which came straggling shots, while a few fell around us from the left point. Our skirmishers crept up, supported by reserves, until we arrived within short range, when a severe volley was fired from the bluffs, evidently there being twenty-five or thirty Indians posted there. The fire was heavy. After standing about fifteen minutes, the order to charge was given, and the men sprang forward amid the most deafening yells from the Modocs. Such was the rapidity of the onslaught, and so unexpected, the troops were on them before they knew it, and in a few minutes were masters of the situation, and our brave boys behind the rocks resting at their leisure. Gen. Gillem had sent an order to Col. Mason to stir them up on his side, and he let into them with a vengeance, distracting their attention materially and assisting our troops. The charge was a gallant one. Meanwhile we extricated our wounded, four in number. None were killed. Capt. Egan and his men fought gallantly; so did all engaged. Capt. Egan was wounded in the arm, but would not leave the field. E. O'Connor, private of Battery M, Fourth Artillery, was shot in the leg—a flesh wound; private J. Donley, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, shot in the forearm; Corporal E. Kellish, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, received a scalp wound; private McManus, of Company E, Twelfth Infantry, had his thigh crushed.

P. McManus, of McConnell's & McManus, merchants, of Yreka, ventured within the advanced line held by Capt. Miller's men, who gallantly carried the bluff under orders in such fine style, and was shot from the high bluffs and left on the ground. The lines are 500 yards apart, and the ground uncovered. When the mortars arrive the bluff will be shelled, and he will be recovered. It is supposed that he is shot through the heel by the way his mule is wounded. Three shots were fired at them.

At 2 p. m. the order was given to advance the mortars. Maj. Thomas is in command. Lieut. Cranston Howe, Fourth Artillery, Sergeant Ramer, and nineteen men composed the party, as gallant a set as ever handled guns. At half-past 4 the line deployed down the lake opposite Jack's camp, and crossed the intervening open space at double-quick without receiving a shot. They are now in readiness to charge on the bluffs when the mortars have done their work. The mortars arrived on the ground, and took position. All quiet until 5:30, when a sudden and heavy volley rolled along Mason's line, and continued several minutes. No one killed or wounded.

The pack train of Warm Spring Indians has just arrived with 17 mules and 150 horses.

At 5:10 p. m. the first shot was fired from the mortars, planting a shell fair in the bluffs. A few shells were thrown, going well into that part of the lava-bed, apparently doing good work. Our line now extends from under the bluffs, where Jack's cave is, up the ledge to the south, for nearly a mile. The bluffs carried by Miller are now held. Two ledges intervene between the men and the main plateau.

It is now 6 p. m., and the mortars are being moved forward as our men are ready to scale the heights. Col. Mason's line has not been broken. By to-morrow we shall be with them. The Warm Spring Indians have their red friends encircled, with but the lake left for their escape.

Reports of the dead and wounded will not arrive to-day. From appearances it would seem that the lower lake shore and the bluffs have been cleared of Indians by Col. Mason's command, as our men are steadily advancing without receiving shots. They will probably hold the low rocks for cover until morning.

YREKA, April 17.—Costello, a special courier, arrived at noon, having left headquarters at the lava-beds at 9 o'clock last night, with the news of yesterday's work. The Modocs had a big fire in camp. Maj. Thomas dropped shells directly into it, provoking frantic war-whoops. There was a sudden extinguishing of the fire. Another shell dropped in the same locality, and was followed by yells of pain and dismay. The Modocs then appeared and challenged the soldiers to come out and fight. Another shell was the answer, and they were driven back.

4 A. M.—After another fight, the Modocs gave up the attempt to break through the lines, and retired. Scattering shots were fired at men who attempted to advance.

At 9 o'clock Col. Gillem's command moved forward from the position gained on Tuesday, and soon occupied the ridge next to Jack's camp. Col. Mason then moved right forward as rapidly as possible, to form a junction with Gillem's left, cutting the Modocs from the lake, and from their only source of water supply. The junction was effected at noon. At 2 p. m. the mortars were throwing shells in excellent range. Col. Green fell back behind the ledge, awaiting the Modocs, should the shells drive them out. After firing they replied through yells, which were frequent. On the fifth shell there came a raking fire and sheet of flame. A small party of men sprang out of the chasm and came into the lines amid a shower of bullets. The falling back was caused by the Modocs flanking and opening a cross fire. Col. Miller, in attempting to form a junction with the Warm Spring Indians, missed them. As he swung down in the great chasm, the Modocs sprang up and cut him off, with thirteen men. Miller fortified himself, when they fought for their lives until the mortars opened. The Indians withstood the fire until 4 p. m. When the shells began falling in their midst, they broke cover, dashing across the ledge, losing two men and one wounded. The line reformed and held around the Modocs. Mason signaled that the Modocs on the left flank were trying to get out.

7:45.—Col. Mason's men are advancing. The Indians are seen on the bluff. Heavy firing at 8 o'clock. On Col. Green's line a strong effort is being made to unite Mason's left and Green's right. Nine o'clock.—Green's whole line is moving toward Mason. At 9:45 there are signals that the Modocs are leaving the Lava-Bed. The cavalry are ordered to pursue. 11:30.—All quiet. Half an hour later there is firing on the Modocs' stronghold. At 1:30 the Warm Spring Indians report three more dead Modocs, making four today.

9 p. m.—The terrible fire had just ceased, when the Modocs tried to break through to the lake. The intention is to keep the line to prevent them from getting water.

There will be more severe fighting before the works are carried. It is almost impossible to see the Indians. McManus was recoverd not injured, he having hid in the rocks when his mule was shot.

Costello says the blaze of musketry firing along the lake shore about the time of his departure last night was terrible and grand. He believes the Modocs made a strong effort to escape by the lake or to get water, but were completely routed. From the appearance of the firing and the length of its continuance, the Indians were certainly disheartened. He watched them with a glass at long range at different times during the day's fight. They were running from one point to another, with no apparent strategic move, seemingly bewildered by the advance of our forces.

It is learned that we have 24 casualties,—5 killed, and 19 wounded, some slightly. William Smith, bugler of Battery M, Fourth Artillery, killed; Private Harmon, Battery E, severely wounded.

The Warm Spring Indians fought like heroes, skulking upon the foe, ever ready to take and hold any advantage. They lost one killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.
HEADQUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION,
LAVA-BEDS, April 15, 1873.

Maj.-Gen. Schofield, San Francisco:

SIR: Have fought the Indians all day, and driven them to the immediate vicinity of their strongholds. Our loss is one officer, Lieut. Egan, wounded, not seriously; three enlisted men killed and nine wounded. We hope to surround them to-morrow.

A. C. GILLEM,
Colonel Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A private dispatch from Dr. Swing, Lava Bed, this evening, says the Modocs have fled to the hills southeast of Lava-Bed, and cavalry are in pursuit. Forest, sergeant of Company K, cavalry, captured a Modoc battle-flag and took the scalp of Scarfaced Charley.

The savages mutilated the body of Eugene Hovey fearfully.

Meacham is improving rapidly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The following telegram was sent to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, April 18.

To L. S. Dyer, United States Indian Agent, Camp Lava Beds, Headquarters Modoc Commission:

Commission discontinued. Advise Commissioners Meacham and Rosenborough.

(Signed) EDWARD P. SMITH, Commissioner.

The remains of Gen. Canby have arrived at Portland. The funeral will be private, with no military display, to-morrow. The body will lie in state at headquarters until 4 p. m., when it will be placed in a vault to await further disposition.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Prof. Hayden, in charge of the United States expedition for the geological survey of the Territories, who last year visited the lava-beds in Oregon now occupied by the Modoc Indians, informs a reporter of the *Evening Star* that the lava-beds are an outflow of volcanic matter, forming a perfect sea of melted rock, which in gradually cooling became broken. Innumerable little streams have worked their way through, and the whole place is filled with caverns. Oftentimes they connect with one another, and extend for miles underground. They vary in width from 50 to 500 or 600 feet. The entrances to them are generally very small and therefore can be easily defended. The lava beds comprise from 50 to hundred square miles. It will be a difficult thing to surround the Modocs, and there is great danger of eluding the troops on account of the familiarity of the Indians with the lava-beds. The Modocs are the same as the "Digger Indians," and live upon rabbits, lizards, snakes, mice, and all kinds of bugs and insects, which are found in the caves.

GEN. CROOK'S PEACE POLICY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Advices from Prescott are to April 8. The troops arrived at Camp Verde April 4, followed by hundreds of Apaches anxious to surrender, the first time in the history of these tribes that they have sued for peace. Chetipan, one of the head chiefs, said he asked peace, not because he loved the whites, but was afraid to do otherwise.

Cochise's warriors, the only ones in Arizona, are now depredating. They are still committing terrible outrages across the line on the people of Sonora under color of protection from the United States.

Gen. Crook issues the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
PRESCOTT, April 7.

With pleasure the announcement is made of the surrender of large numbers of Indians, lately hostile, against whom military operations have been prosecuted for the past four months. We have assurances, through the Chiefs of these tribes, of their desire and the desire of their people to conclude a permanent peace. These propositions are made in the midst of a campaign in which they have been severely punished, and the Department Commander believing in their sincerity, announces, and hereby declares peace with the tribes referred to. The basis of this peace is simply that these Indians shall cease plundering and murdering, remain on their several reservations, and comply with the regulations made by the Government through its authorized agents. So long, therefore, as they remain true to their agreement, they will be protected by the military of this department in the enjoyment of all their rights under the law. After a sufficient time shall have elapsed to enable the friends of any renegades still at large to bring them in upon their proper reservations, the post commanders will use the troops at their command to pursue and force them. In case any such straggling bands continue to remain absent without authority they will be forced to surrender, or be destroyed.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Crook.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Every mail from Arizona brings news of the continued depredations of Cochise and his Apaches from the reservation. People of Sonora and Mexican troops pursued him to the frontier, but dare not follow across the line.

The latest news is that Cochise is preparing to invade the districts of Allar and Magdalan. The people on the Mexican territory are preparing to receive them.

One of the results of this impunity is that Mexicans are depredating on the people of Arizona, on the principle of revenge and reprisal.

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

Verdict of the Commission Appointed by the Canadian Government—Suspension of the Captain's Certificate for Two Years.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 18.—The Commissioner convened the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the Atlantic this afternoon, and rendered his decision. The course of Capt. Williams in bearing up for Halifax is commended as prudent. The ship had not sufficient coal on board at the time of sailing for a ship of her class. The coal was of inferior quality, of which she consumed seventy tons per day, thus giving her less than thirteen days' supply when leaving port. Had all the circumstances of the passage been favorable, this quantity of coal would undoubtedly have carried the ship and passengers safely to New York; but a passage across the Atlantic in winter without more or less unfavorable weather is the exception and not the rule. Favorable weather during the whole western passage in the month of March could not reasonably be expected, and the contingencies of a low rate of speed, resulting from head winds and foul weather, ought to have been provided for. Assuming the position of the vessel as stated by Capt. Williams to have been correct, the course steered should have carried her well to the eastward of Sambro, had there been no current. The officer left in charge did not obey the order given by Capt. Williams to awake him at 3 o'clock, for he slept until awakened by the shock of the ship striking shore from 12 to 17 minutes after 3 o'clock. The conduct of Capt. Williams and the officers after the ship struck was all that could be demanded from men in their trying situation. The management of the ship is condemned from the time of changing the course at 1 p.m., Monday, until the time she became a wreck. Whether or not sufficient allowance was made by Capt. Williams for the current in the course he steered does not seem to be a question of vital importance; for it is very probable that the same error as to the speed of the ship and lack of vigilance on the part of the officers who were on duty which is too apparent, and the total neglect to obtain soundings or use the most ordinary precaution that ought to be used in approaching the coast, would have ran her ashore had she been on the course that Capt. Williams supposed her to be. The fact of no lights being seen can only be accounted for by want of vigilance. Capt. Williams himself states that even land might have been seen at a distance of two or three miles. The night was one on which a light might and ought to have been seen some time before the disaster if a proper lookout had been kept. A gross error must have been made in estimating the speed of the ship.

The Commissioner says it is a well authenticated fact that during the spring months there is no continuous northerly set of currents on this coast. We have abundant evidence of the existence of an off-shore current. The error in calculating the ship's speed must have been from incompetency or carelessness in calculating on the part of those attending to the log.

The conduct of Capt. Williams in leaving the deck at midnight is condemned as imprudent, and calculated to create an impression in the minds of the officers on duty that they were not so near land as to make extra vigilance imperative. At that time the Captain believed he was 48 miles from land, and it seems to have been culpable rashness for him under the circumstances to order the ship to be run towards land for three hours, at her rate of speed, without the precaution to guard against any possible error in his estimation of his position. As in the event of the light, which ought to have been seen at eighteen or twenty miles, distance, not becoming visible in that time, had the very ordinary precaution been taken of sending a lookout at intervals to the mast-head, the disaster would in human probabilities have been prevented. But the greatest, and, I may say, perhaps, the fatal error is found in the fact that the lead was never used, although the ship was in soundings for eight hours before she struck. This is a neglect of duty for which there can be positively no excuse. So accurately are the soundings laid down upon the chart, that had the lead been used at the proper intervals, the ship's safety would have been guaranteed; even had the night been one in which the lights could not possibly have been seen. It is true that frequent use of the lead might have delayed her for a few hours in reaching port, but there was nothing to be gained in the point of time in making the port before daylight, or even if there had been, these few hours' detention ought not to have been allowed to weigh against the safety of nearly 1,000 lives that were imperiled, and more than half of which had been lost by neglect of this plainly manifest duty. From a careful review of all the facts in the case, I feel compelled to state that my belief is, that the conduct of Capt. Williams in the management of his ship during the twelve or fourteen hours preceding the disaster was so grossly at variance with what ought to have been the conduct of a man placed in his responsible position, as to call for severe censure, and to justify me in saying that his certificate as an extra master and master might be canceled, but in consideration of the praiseworthy and energetic efforts made by him to save life after the ship struck, the mitigated penalty of the suspension of his certificate for two years should be imposed. I also feel it my duty to state that the conduct of Brown, the Fourth Officer, in preventing the servant from calling Capt. Williams at twenty minutes to 3 o'clock, as ordered, was, under the circumstances, an improper violation of the Captain's orders, and further in fact, that as he was one of the officers of the watch after 12 o'clock, he ought to have seen the light, and did not see it, and ought to have seen land, and did not see it. There is an implied culpable neglect and want of vigilance which consideration for public safety demand should be marked by censure and moderate punishment. I therefore decide that the certificates of Fourth Officer Brown as Master be suspended for three months.

Yesterday afternoon, after the steamer left Prospect, seventeen bodies were recovered, making fifty-nine for the day, and twelve were recovered to-day. The personal baggage of the Merritt family was recovered, and placed in the hands of the custom-house authorities.

Knights of Pythias.

RICHMOND, Va., April 18.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias to-day sustained, by a vote of 42 to 9, the action of the Supreme Chancellor in suspending the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, together with about 150 subordinate lodges in that State, for alleged rebellion against the laws of the Supreme Lodge. This action cuts off about 10,000 knights from all affiliation with other members of the order.

WALL STREET.

Suspension of the Banking House of Lockwood & Co.

The New Deal in Hartford & Erie—$25,000,000 of Stock Out in the Cold.

Gold Shipment from London to New York—The Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 18.—There was a marked improvement in the financial situation to-day. In many quarters the opinion gained ground that the worst is over, and that we are rapidly nearing the end of the money stringency. The enormous liquidations on the Stock Exchange for several days past have had considerable to do with increasing the ease, as also have the steady influx of currency from the interior, and the action of the Grand Jury in sending a committee to Albany to ask the repeal of the Usury law. Those parties who have money, and did not dare to lend it pending the investigation, are now coming forward.

Mercantile paper is a shade better, but the rates are still pretty much nominal.

In stocks, there has been a very decided advance in prices all over the list. Early dealings were somewhat unsettled on account of the

FAILURE OF LOCKWOOD & CO.,

which occasioned a great rush to sell, and an eventual decline of ½ to 2⅜ per cent. The market soon recovered its position, however, and at times during the afternoon a buoyant feeling prevailed. The advance from the lowest point ranged from 1 to 5 per cent. Lockwood & Co.'s underlying cause of failure is the money stringency, although the immediate cause is attributed on the street to a change of front from bull to bear, very recently. The firm say they were carried down by having assets not immediately available, and the withdrawal of deposits in consequence of the tightness of money. Lockwood & Co. is one of the oldest firms in Wall street, having been established in 1842 by Legrand Lockwood, Sr., who died a few years since, and was succeeded by his son and other parties. The old firm was carried down in the "Black Friday" panic, and afterward effected a settlement with their creditors and resumed business. The old house was very prominent in the Stock Exchange and Open Board in the past, from their close connections with the late Henry Keep and other magnates of Wall street, as well as with the old Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railway. The new firm never assumed the same importance in Wall street that the old house did, owing to the death of Legrand Lockwood, Sr., and Henry Keep, so that their failure to-day was not fraught with the disastrous consequences that followed the suspension of the old and original house.

THE NEW DEAL

in the Boston, Hartford & Erie Company excites much comment here, from the fact that the President and several Directors of the Erie Railway Company are among the Directors of the new company, and because the new organization leaves the holders of $25,000,000 of stock out in the cold without the slightest chance of ever receiving anything for their investment. The stock has remained unchanged for the last two days, because nobody was willing to buy.

GOLD

was more active and higher on purchases for bull account. The imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day amount to $3,300,999, and it is estimated that the merchandise will amount to $9,000,000, making a total of over $12,000,000 for the week. This fact, together with the reported loss of $500,000 in the Bank of England since yesterday, and the advance in exchange influenced the market. It is understood that the "Syndicate" have taken advantage of the low prices which have prevailed for the past two weeks, and have loaded up with six per cent bonds, which they have bought at figures below par in gold. They can therefore exchange these bonds for the new fives without paying for the same in coin. This fact enters into the calculation of the "bulls" in estimating the probabilities of a further advance.

For the first time in about three years gold has been shipped from London for this city. The cable reports an export of £150,000 to-day. It had a tendency to send the premium down about ¼ per cent., but it soon rallied under the further advance in exchange.

BONDS.

Governments advanced ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent, the feature of the market continuing to be the purchases of foreign bankers for shipment.

PRODUCE.

Flour was very heavy for most grades, especially for medium spring wheat extras. These are plenty; in fact two-thirds of the receipts consist of spring wheat brands. Winter wheat extras are unchanged, and most holders refuse to make further concessions to sell freely. Family grades are still very irregular. Sales, 7,000 brls; receipts, 12,158 brls. Wheat was weaker and less active. Car lots of spring were unsalable and lower. The demand is mainly for milling. Winter is firm, but quiet. Sales, 13,000 bu; receipts, 26,040 bu.

Pork was higher, with sales of job lots of new mess at $18.50, and 500 barrels at $18.50 cash. Receipts, 180 packages. Cut meats were generally quiet. Dry salted shoulders are held firmly at 7¼c. Receipts, 2,210 packages. Bacon was higher, with sales at 10c for Western short clear for April, and 250 boxes do May at 10c. Lard was firmer, and moderately active, with sales of 50 tierces at 9⅛c for May, and 9⅛c for June. April is held at 9⅛c, 9 1-16c bid; city, 9c. Receipts, 1,057 packages.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, April 18—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather
Chicago	29.76	44	S W, gentle	clear
Cincinnati	29.81	45	N W, gentle	clear
Davenport	29.78	48	S W, light	clear
Denver	30.02	49	calm	clear
Detroit	29.64	41	W, fresh	cloudy
Duluth	29.85	40	N W, gentle	clear
Escanaba	......	39	N, brisk	clear
Marquette	29.77	35	N W, gentle	clear
Milwaukee	29.51	43	S W, gentle	fair
Omaha	29.98	44	N W, fresh	clear
Pembina	30.00	30	calm	clear
St. Paul	29.77	43	N W, fresh	clear
Toledo	29.70	43	S W, fresh	cloudy
Yankton	30.05	39	N W, light	clear
LaCrosse	29.73	42	N E, brisk	clear

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The lowest barometer will continue on Saturday over the Lower Lakes, and the storm centre on Massachusetts Bay will continue moving toward Nova Scotia. For Northern New England and the Lower Lakes, continued cloudy and clearing weather, with westerly winds. For the Southern States, westerly winds, rising temperature, generally clear weather, except on the Texas Coast, where southerly winds with cloudy weather are more probable. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest, rising barometer, northerly winds, and clear weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Portland, Me., and Eastport.

Acquitted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., April 18.—The city has, for several days past, been in a state of considerable excitement over the trial of C. F. Diffenbacher, late Circuit Clerk of this county, charged with the killing of W. E. Millstead, of Virginia, in this county, on the 5th day of September last, both parties having been for many years prominent political leaders in the county. The trial commenced last Tuesday, after considerable difficulty in obtaining a jury, and terminated this evening, by the jury returning a verdict of "Not guilty," amid great excitement, after being out about half an hour. The verdict gives general satisfaction.

Important Decision.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has sustained the validity of the blanks used by telegraph companies, in an action brought to recover damages for the non-delivery of an unrepeated day message, written upon the usual blank of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Court held, in effect, that the company assumed no responsibility for dispatches not insured or repeated.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry in Iowa.

Its Rise, Progress, Constitution, and Objects.

Its Most Important Enterprise: The Waterloo Agricultural Works.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WATERLOO, Blackhawk Co., Ia., April 17, 1873.

In former letters from this point, I have endeavored to show the feeling of the farmers of Iowa toward monopolies, as indicated by the grange movement. The aim of the present letter is to give a succinct account of the rise, progress, constitution, and objects of the organization, so far as they are at present known.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

are a secret order, consisting principally of farmers, united for the purpose of promoting their common interests, and resisting all forms of oppression. Their greatest relative strength is in Iowa and Minnesota, but there are several hundred lodges in Illinois, and the order is spreading rapidly in Kansas and Wisconsin. The aggregate membership in the Northwestern States probably exceeds 350,000, more than half of which number has been added within the last twelve months. Among the most prominent of the founders of the Patrons of Husbandry was

MR. H. P. KELLEY.

of Itasca, Minn., at present Secretary of the National Grange, which has its headquarters at Washington, D. C. The idea was suggested by a similar society, of Scotch origin, that has for many years existed in North Carolina. Mr. Kelley, with a few other gentlemen whose interests were identified with agriculture, met in Washington in the fall or winter of 1867, and matured the plan which is herein explained.

THE FIRST GRANGE

was organized at the West soon after this, either in Jasper County, Iowa, or at Itasca. The Adams Grange, at Waukon, Alamakee County, Ia., was second or third in the order of national precedence. The grange at Cedar Falls, of which the Hon. Pete Melindy, United States Marshal for Iowa, and the celebrated Jerry Bradley are members, is numbered as the eighth. Washington is the banner county in regard to number of granges, as it has over thirty. Blackhawk has more than twenty, and comes next in order.

ORGANIZATION.

The Patrons of Husbandry are organized as follows:

SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

First Degree: Laborer (male); Maid (female).
Second Degree: Cultivator (male); Shepherdess (female).
Third Degree: Harvester (male); Gleaner (female).
Fourth Degree: Husbandman (male); Matron (female).

STATE GRANGE.

Fifth Degree: Pomona (Hope).

Composed of Masters and Past Masters of subordinate granges, who are entitled, ex officio, to the Fifth Degree.

NATIONAL GRANGE—COUNCIL.

Sixth Degree: Composed of Masters and Past Masters of State Granges, who are entitled, ex officio, to the Sixth Degree, and meet annually. They constitute the National Grange.

SENATE.

Seventh Degree: Ceres (Faith).

Composed of members of the Council who have served one year therein, who, after the expiration of their first year's service in the Council, are entitled, ex officio, to the Seventh Degree, to be conferred at the next or any subsequent session of the National Grange. All who have thus attained to this degree are thereafter members of the Senate, and entitled to seats and votes therein.

All acts and resolutions originate in the Council (Sixth Degree), subject to the approval or rejection of the Senate (Seventh Degree).

The Subordinate Granges in the District of Columbia elect on joint ballot, once in two years, a delegate to represent said granges in the National Grange. He must be either a Master or a Past Master, and, on receiving the degree, ranks the same as a representative of a State Grange.

The Senate of the National Grange, having the power, may confer degrees of the order which they have received upon such persons as they may deem worthy, and may delegate that power, except as to the seventh and last Degree, to one of their number, to be used for the purpose of establishing the order in such parts of the United States where it does not now exist; but the degrees of *Ceres, or Demeter*, shall not be conferred, unless in open Senate, at an annual meeting.

THE OBJECT OF THE ORDER

is stated in the following preamble, or declaration of principles, which is prefixed to their printed plan of organization and their laws:

Human happiness is the acme of earthly ambition. Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity.

The prosperity of a nation is in proportion to the value of its productions.

The soil is the source from whence we derive all that constitutes wealth; without it we should have no agriculture, no manufactures, no commerce. Of all the material gifts of the Creator, the various productions of the vegetable world are of the first importance. The art of agriculture is the parent and precursor of all arts, and its products the foundation of all wealth.

The productions of the earth are subject to the influence of natural laws, invariable and indisputable; the amount produced will consequently be in proportion to the intelligence of the producer, and success will depend upon his knowledge of the action of these laws, and the proper application of their principles.

Hence, knowledge is the foundation of happiness.

The ultimate object of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection, to lighten labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes, expand the mind by tracing the beautiful laws the Great Creator has established in the universe, and to enlarge our views of Creative wisdom and power.

To those who read it aright, history proves that in all ages society is fragmentary, and successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort. Unity of action cannot be acquired without discipline, and discipline cannot be enforced without significant organization; hence we have a ceremony of initiation which binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron; but, although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers.

OFFICERS.

The officers of a Grange, either National, State, or Subordinate, consist of and rank as follows: Master, Overseer, Lecturer, Steward, Assistant Steward, Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary, Gate-keeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora, and Lady Assistant Steward. It is their duty to see that the laws of the order are carried out.

In the Subordinate Granges, they shall be chosen annually; in the State Granges, once in two years, and in the National Grange, once in five years. All elections to be by ballot.

The Master of the National Grange may appoint Lecturers to visit State and Subordinate Granges for the good of the order, and Deputies to organize granges where no State Grange exists.

MEETINGS.

Subordinate Granges shall meet once each month, and may hold intermediate meetings as may be deemed necessary for the good of the order. Where it is convenient, weekly meetings are to be held, expressly for lectures and discussions upon agricultural topics. All business meetings are confined to the Fourth Degree.

MEMBERSHIP.

It is further prescribed that "any person interested in agricultural pursuits," of the age of 16 years (female), and 18 years (male), duly proposed, elected, and complying with the rules and regulations of the order, "is entitled to membership, and the benefit of the degrees taken." So far as the order has spread, however, the membership has been generally confined to farmers, or persons of other pursuits, in the small towns of the West, who own farms in the adjoining country. A regular price of membership is fixed, the minimum being $5 for males and $2 for females. Current expenses are paid by an assessment at certain stated periods.

REGULATIONS.

The order is required to visit and care for that side. Any member found guilty of wanton cruelty to animals must be expelled from the order. No plan of work can be adopted by State or Subordinate Granges without first submitting it to, and receiving the sanction of, the National Grange. All charters and dispensations issue direct from the National Grange. Nine persons having the four subordinate degrees, may receive a dispensation to organize a Subordinate Grange. The same number of Subordinate Granges can organize a State Grange. Other rules relate to trivial matters of government, and have no general interest. State and Subordinate Granges can have any code of laws that does not conflict with the constitution and rules of the National Grange.

Although the social objects of their order are made prominent, its real aims and purposes are deeper and farther-reaching. While looking after the moral and intellectual welfare of the farmer, it will look assiduously after

HIS MATERIAL INTERESTS.

This has already been done in many ways. The granges are appointing "middlemen" of their own, through whom an interchange of products is effected at a minimum cost. At many points they have purchased or leased grain-elevators, and, as they have the greatest share of the patronage, they are said to run them profitably. At important grain points, where they have not elevators, they frequently employ a forwarding agent. The granges also unite in the purchase of goods by the car-load, in the sale of coal, and are now turning their attention to co-operative stores. Some of these schemes will succeed for a time, and others will fail because they are inherently weak or visionary. But, whether they are permanent or not, the moral effect will be felt in the reduction of prices and the equalization of profits.

The most important enterprise which the Patrons have yet attempted is the

WATERLOO AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

built by a joint stock company organized in August, 1872. The officers are: Samuel Owens, President; W. J. Ackley, Vice President; C. A. Farwell, Secretary; H. M. Crittenden, Treasurer; Henry A. Howe, General Superintendent,—most of whom reside in this village. The Company not seeing its way clearly to the completion and operations of the works, conceived the plan of bringing the farmers into the corporation. The matter was brought formally before the State Grange that met at Des Moines in January, and received its indorsement.

The report of the Committee to whom the matter was referred contains so much that relates to the

GENERAL OBJECTS AND AIMS

of the Patrons of Husbandry, that it is given entire:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the Waterloo Agricultural Works, would respectfully report that we have conferred with the parties representing those works, and it is represented to your Committee, and of the fact we have no doubt, that the citizens of Waterloo have subscribed $60,000 to the stock, and that parties out of the State have subscribed $10,000;

That the Company needs a further addition to the capital, and could profitably use more than $200,000 as a manufacturing or working capital;

That the Company desires to secure both the capital and the co-operation of the Patrons of Husbandry, and, in consideration of this, offers the following advantages:

First—A fair and reasonable compensation per annum on the stock subscribed;

Second—The savings in purchasing implements as wholesale dealers, cutting off the commissions of agents and retailers, which is from 25 to 40 per cent;

Third—Saving of freights and reduction of cost in repairs. It is estimated that, in this last article alone, three-fourths of the expense may be saved;

Fourth—The advantages accruing from keeping these expenditures within our own State, and the added market for the farmers' products.

The Company propose to submit these advantages to the consideration of the Grangers and members of the order, and to offer them the stock of the Company, and propose the appointment of four Directors, who shall have in charge the interests of all stock so subscribed.

The Company further proposes, with the consent of the corporators, to change the name of said works so that the style shall be, "The State-Grange Agricultural Works of Waterloo."

The Company only ask that the State Grange shall recommend the encouragement of this industry to the Grangers and members of the order.

Your Committee are favorably impressed by the propositions of this Company, and regard the encouragement of home manufactures as of the utmost importance. They regard this as the promise of the better day, when such establishments will exist in every part of the State, and are only sorry that we have not twenty such applications instead of one.

The Committee believe the need of Iowa at present is a development of her resources, and an increase of population and wealth consequent thereon, to be mainly brought about by encouraging manufactures here, thus bringing the consumer and producer side by side, and solving forever this vexed question of transportation of bulky products of little value. What are the facts? We export hides and import leather, paying freights both ways. While flax is a cheap and abundant product, we pay for its cultivation at a distance, burn the corn that would feed the manufacturer, and import our linseed oils. We export rags, waste other valuable material, burn straw, and import large quantities of paper. We export wool and import its products, burning corn, and paying freight both ways. We export cattle and hogs in large quantities, and import lard-oil, candles, glue, soaps, hair, dried beef, cured hams, canned meats,—paying freights. With syrup and sugar that are grown from our soil and manufactured at a profit, we exhaust our soils to raise wheat, give one bushel for marketing another, and buy the Cuban article, supporting the luxury of the ship-owner, the palace of the importer, the railway king, the army of middlemen, great and small, while our lands, that we know will produce sorghum and imphee, and that we believe will raise the best article of sugar-beet, are annually sold for unpaid taxes. We buy lime, cement, stucco, land-plaster, fire-clay, firebrick, tile, and all kinds of pottery and earthenware, with millions of dollars' worth of raw material under our feet; and, with all our wealth of milk product, we do not make the cheese we eat.

We import starch at heavy expense, use corn for fuel, and leave our potatoes to rot in the ground. We expend annually hundreds of thousand of dollars for canned fruits, vegetables, and pickles, burning our corn to cook that canned at Elgin, Benton Harbor, and Yarmouth. We buy our cooperage, sash, doors, blinds, tubs, pails, baskets, and, above all, our agricultural implements, at enormous cost; pay the pettifoggers for foreclosing mortgages to pay our indebtedness on all of them; and then utter pitiful wails about hard times!

The panacea for all these ills is to be found in tanneries, oil-mills, paper-mills, woolen-mills, iron-mills, meat-packing-and-curing-houses, glue-factories, cheese-factories, butter-factories, candle-factories, sugar-factories, lime-kilns, plaster-mills, potteries, manufactories of canned goods, pickles, wooden-wares, cooperage, and the multitude of agricultural implements.

We want all these, that we may get the articles we consume at less cost; that their producers may consume our surplus food of all kinds at better prices to us, and at less cost to them than it must bear to others like them who use it at a distance.

The subjoined resolutions, offered for your consideration, embody the views of the Committee:

1. *Resolved*, That the State Grange strongly commend to our order, and to the citizens of the State, the development of every manufacturing industry that proposes a reasonable return for investment; that the encouragement of these industries, by the purchase of Iowa manufactures, cannot be too strongly urged; that, by co-operation among producers, much may be done to develop such industries as may be organized upon small capital, to the benefit both of individual producers and organizations.

2. *Resolved*, That we cordially recommend to the favorable consideration of our order the propositions of the Agricultural Works of Waterloo, and recommend the investigation of the same, with a view to investing therein.

JOHN SCOTT, of Story County;
E. G. MILLER, of Blackhawk County;
J. B. JESTER, of Muscatine County;
J. W. MURPHY, of Jasper County;
J. M. WALKER, of Polk County;
CHAS. WHITAKER, of Hamilton County;
L. D. TRACY, of Grundy County.

IN THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION,

the object of the association is said to be the manufacture and sale of agricultural implement, and other goods and wares. Article 4 says:

The capital stock of this Company shall be $100,000, and may be increased to a sum not exceeding $300,000, by a vote representing three-fourths of the stock of this Company, at any regular or special meeting called for that purpose; each original stockholder having the privilege of taking a pro rata share of the increased stock within thirty days after notice of said increase. Said stock shall be divided into shares of $25 each, and fractional shares may be issued. Twenty per cent of the stock subscribed shall be paid each year, at such time as may be required; and any party may, at any time, pay more than the said amount required, and the Secretary shall keep a record of the time any payment shall be made; and at the end of each year, to-wit: on the first Monday in February, 1873, and annually thereafter, a stock-dividend at the rate of 15 per cent per annum shall be declared and made to each stockholder upon the amount actually paid in from the time of such payment until a cash dividend can be made. Said shares shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferred only on the books of the Company by assignment and surrender of certificate or certificates, provided the stockholder is not indebted to the Company. Subscriptions to the stock may be made in work, labor, building-materials, machinery, lands, and other property, for the use of said Company, by contract with the officers having charge of the affairs of the Company; but in no case shall such contract be for any higher price than the actual and real value in cash.

THE FARMERS HAVE SUBSCRIBED LIBERALLY,

though generally as individuals rather than granges. Members of granges own about three-fourths of the stock, but quite a number of large stockholders are merely gentlemen-farmers living in Waterloo. The buildings of the works stand near the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad. They cost, with the machinery, about $30,000, and are nearly ready for the beginning of operations. A few persons have raised the cry of fraud, asserting that the works would soon be sold out under a first mortgage, and the farmers left to whistle for their pay. But the clamor seems to have at present subsided, and there is every prospect that operations will soon be commenced, and agricultural machinery offered for sale at reasonable rates before the summer closes.

The cohesive strength of the granges is in their

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

There will not be much dissension in the order until something has been accomplished in the way of bringing the railroads to towns. The political aspects of the case have already been fully adverted to. The Patrons profess to deprecate politics, although they are aware that not much that they desire can be obtained except through political means. In all their efforts in the direction of State or National politics, they count largely upon the co-operation of the workingmen in the cities.

FREE-TRADE

has as yet been but incidentally discussed among the farmers of Iowa, but the sentiment in its favor is strong and increasing.

THE PRESS.

Newspaper organs of the Patrons are springing up all over the State. The recognized organ of the State Grange is the *Homestead*, published at DesMoines, and edited by William Duane Wilson. The county papers are torn with conflicting emotions, not knowing whether to yield allegiance to the party, or to the people whence comes their bread and butter. One of the most insane of these sheets is the *Gazette*, of Cedar Falls, edited by two Snyders, which is now engaged in snarling at the heels of THE TRIBUNE. I don't know how better to characterize its management than to use the words of a rural friend, uttered in reply to some question about the editors: "There ain't two *snider* brothers in the hull Northwest." In which opinion the editorial fraternity of the State seem to fully concur.

To Farmers' Clubs—Financial Circular.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KEWANEE, Ill., April 10, 1873.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Illinois State Farmers' Convention, which consists of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and nineteen Vice Presidents, held in Springfield on the 2d day of April, Gen. L. F. Ross, J. B. Porterfield, and Joshua Brown, were appointed a committee to devise a plan for raising funds to defray the necessary expenses of the Association. The following is the report of the Committee:

The committee to devise a plan for raising funds have had the subject under consideration, and recommend that each Farmers' Club and Grange within the State, that has not already contributed for this purpose, be called upon to contribute 10 cents for each member of such organization. When payment has previously been made by any Club, Grange, or County Association for this purpose, that they only be called upon for such a sum as will with such payment equal 10 cents for each member.

It is further recommended that all Associations hereafter created, shall contribute a like sum for each member of their respective Associations.

L. F. ROSS,
J. B. PORTERFIELD, } Committee.
JOSHUA BROWN,

Believing this to be the most equitable mode for raising the necessary funds, and that none would refuse to contribute so small a sum were they aware of the amount of work done by the Association, and of the work still to be accomplished,—a work having for its object not only the present material benefit of every farmer in the State, but their secure and certain emancipation in the near future from the thraldom of railroad monopoly, if it can be successfully carried out, the Central Committee would urge every Farmers' Club and Grange in the State to give the matter their immediate attention, and forward all sums thus raised through their County Treasurer where they have county organizations, and county committees where no county organization has been formed, to Duncan Mackay, Treasurer of the State Association, giving the Secretary notice of the same.

The proceedings of the Bloomington Convention are being distributed to such clubs and granges as have already contributed their 10 cents per member. Others can have them by applying to the Secretary.

The Committee have, by virtue of the power vested in them by the constitution of the State Association, appointed J. B. Porterfield, of Sidney, Champaign County, State Purchasing Agent, who will, in a few days, issue circulars to County Committees giving directions as to the mode of dealing through him with manufacturers and wholesale houses.

By order of the State Central Committee.

S. M. SMITH, Secretary.

Transportation Convention.

The Central Committee of the Illinois State Farmers' Association have appointed two delegates to the [Transportation] Convention, which will be held in New York City on May 6, and the Executive Committee recommend that the Vice Presidents of the Association take measures to send one from each of their respective districts. If we hope to receive the full benefit of cheap transportation, we must endeavor to make this movement national as well as local, and all the States of the Northwest are strongly urged to be fully represented in this, the most important convention, both to consumer and producer, ever held in the United States. Let not only farmers' associations and granges send delegates, but all other bodies having the same great object in view, viz., cheap transportation and the public good. S. M. SMITH, Secretary.

THE "CHASE ESTATE."

284 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, April 10, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have received, within the last two months, many letters from the West, written by people who, either by marriage or descent, are connected with the two Chase families of New England, which descend from Aquila and Thomas Chase, brothers, grantees of Hampton in 1639, or from William Chase, who came over in Gov. Winthrop's fleet in 1630, and settled afterwards at Yarmouth, where he died.

The descendants of Aquila and Thomas comprise the Chase families of Maine, New Hampshire, and the northeastern part of Massachusetts.

The descendants of William have been found in Southeastern and Central Massachusetts, and in Rhode Island.

There is no reason to believe that William Chase, of Yarmouth, was any relative of the later settlers of Hampton; and all the efforts which have been made by myself and others interested in genealogy have failed to identify him with them, or even to find him mentioned in any English records. The family of Aquila and Thomas Chase are descended from Thomas Chase, who was living at Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, in 1540; and were found by the late Mr. H. G. Somerly, an American gentleman long resident in England, and a distinguished professional antiquarian, who was employed by me to search the early English records. The result of his researches, together with some genealogies of the family collected by me, I contributed to the *Heraldic Journal* of October, 1868, and, at the request of some of the name, I reprinted the article in a small pamphlet. Both the *Journal* and the pamphlet can be found in the principal public libraries in the West by those who may be kind enough to read them, and save themselves the task of writing, and myself that of answering uneasy letters about the "Chase inheritance."

There lies in my attic a trunkfull of newspaper-cuttings, letters, and attempts at English geneologies, which were received and put away by my father, in 1848, after the same old story had been cleverly elaborated by the press-reporters of that period, many of whom are the editors of to-day. There was no truth in the story then; there is none now; there never has been any truth in it, and there never will be. The author of it is not certainly known, but he has at any rate long slept in his grave. The bubble was pricked, in 1847, by the late Mr. Theodore Chase, of Boston, who, wearied by importunity, caused Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. to make sufficient investigation to prove that the story was a simple invention.

After twenty-five years of quiet, the original story, that there was an estate in the English chancery courts awaiting decision as to the rights of heirs by the name of Chase, some of whom had long ago emigrated to America, has been revived at a convention of Chase heirs where each present seems to have contributed something of circumstance, and where committees were appointed. The story has at last attained such dimensions that it occupies the whole page of a broadside, the production of a Mr. John F. Chase, a very misinformed, but I doubt not very sincere man, who has been, and is still, the "business committee" of the convention. I quote an extract from the broadside:

Richard, the brother of William (Chase), was Aide to the Duke of Wellington. The estate was filed in the Chancery Court in 1746, and it was through the efforts of this Richard, who was a thorough-going man, that the matter was put through, and judgment given in favor of the heirs.

By this statement, Richard Chase, the *older* brother of William, who came over in Winthrop's fleet in 1630, succeeded, as he had become Aide to the Duke of Wellington, created Duke in 1814, in getting a bill filed in 1746, eventually put through. Mr. John F. Chase omits to state whether this gentleman, whose length of days he thus shows to have exceeded 200 years, be still living; but he does "call upon all the Chase heirs to contribute liberally," and, in order that the said heirs "shall get value for what they contribute to the Chase fund, the Committee, by considerable expense, have obtained the original coat-of-arms and motto," which "any one of the Chase family wishing a picture," can have sent them by remitting their subscription to him.

The coat of arms he gives is a copy of the cut furnished by me for the *Heraldic Journal* of October, 1868, with the motto, "*Ne cede malis*," has been hit upon since then for the occasion, possibly by Richard, as that rule of conduct by which he attained such remarkable age.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I ask the favor of your columns for the insertion of this letter, which may, I trust, reach the eyes of many of the Chase kindred resident in the Northwest, and enable them to dismiss from their thoughts a silly fabrication which has caused much money and time to be wasted during the last thirty years, by very many people who could ill afford either.

I shall be glad, however, to hear from any and all Chases who can furnish their genealogies, however brief, for publication hereafter. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. CHASE.

LIBERAL VICTORY.

WINONA, Ill., April 18, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A warmly-contested city election, held here on Tuesday, the 15th, resulted in the defeat of the straight Republican ticket,—the Liberals electing the Mayor, and all but one Alderman, by a small gain over the Liberal majority of last year.

THE LOUISIANA BATTLE.

Origin and Character of the Difficulties in Grant Parish.

Further Particulars of the Fight at Colfax.

The New Orleans Press of Both Parties in Favor of the State Being Remanded to Federal Rule.

Resume of Events.

From the New Orleans Picayune, April 16.

In order that our readers may be informed of the origin and character of the tragical events which within the past ten days have transpired in Middle Louisiana, we present a succinct resume of the facts, as we have learned and understand them.

The parish of Grant, on Red River, has a population, white and black, of about 4,500, which is nearly equally divided. In the election of Nov. 4, the declared return of the Forman Board, composed of men of high character, and in possession of all the returns, shows the vote to have been:

For Governor, McEnery (Fusion), 514; Kellogg (Rad.), 405. For Legislator, J. H. Hadnot (Fusion), 522; W. Ward (Rad.), 388. For Parish Judge, W. A. Lee (Fusion), 522; J. Osborn (Rad.) 404. For Clerk of Court, R. C. Register (Fusion), 424; R. Walker (Rad.), 589. And for Sherriff, D. W. Shaw (Fusion), 359; C. Nash (Rad.), 498.

Hadnot took his seat in the Louisiana Legislature, and Ward was admitted into the Bayonet Legislature.

The Lynch Returning Board, so-called, had no returns, and in this case did not assume to declare the election of the parish officers. Kellogg, however, undertook to appoint men to what he called vacancies, but they did not qualify according to law, and allowed the time stipulated by law to pass. Kellogg then commissioned officers who had really been elected, both Republican, white and colored, except the Parish Judge, a Republican, who had already qualified.

It seems that Ward and other Radicals being dissatisfied at not having all the offices came down to New Orleans and remonstrated with Kellogg. Getting no satisfaction, they returned, breathing threatenings, organized an armed company of negroes and took violent and forcible possession of the Court-House at Colfax, a small village on the river and the county seat of Grant Parish, and drove out the Sheriff, Nash. The Sheriff then attempted to collect a posse comitatus to recover possession of the public building thus lawlessly seized. A mass-meeting of the white people was proposed to express in a quiet way their condemnation of this high-handed outrage, but in consequence of violent demonstrations of the armed negroes under Capt. Ward, Register, Flowers, Brantley, Snowden, Railey, Show, Green, etc., the assembly was given up. The posse failed to take the building or to disperse the mob. Threats were made by the ringleaders of organized negroes against those who were obnoxious—who had urged Kellogg to commission men not Republicans, or who become conspicuous in the effort to stop their lawless proceedings.

The negroes of Grant, having had their minds poisoned against the white people by the industrious inculcations of a few scalawags and carpet-baggers, malignant and bad men, were headed by a turbulent and daring fellow. Ward and his gang had a short time before killed two of their own color with small provocation. Having occupied the village as a military post, they began to threaten the lives of their political opponents, gave some of them a short time to leave the place on pain of death, shot at others, broke open and gutted dwelling-houses, driving women out, and robbing a female school teacher of her jewelry and effects, and even rifling the coffin of Judge Rutland's dead babe, and flinging its body in the middle of the highway. They picketed the country for miles, seizing horses and firearms, and breathing threatening and slaughter, sought to inaugurate a reign of terror, to drive out their political opponents and white people, and to become masters of all they surveyed.

For a period these semi-barbarians had matters all their own way. But the white people, whom they had thus menaced, attacked and outraged in organized lawlessness, fortunately escaped to a safe distance.

Sheriff Nash got together a posse of armed men, to the number of 150, and returned to Colfax. The negroes meantime had fortified their ground with breast-works and prepared the Court-House for defense. When called on, last Sunday, to surrender the Court-House and disperse, they refused, and a fight followed. The result was, the entrenchments were taken, the Court-House was burned, and a number of negroes killed. Colfax is no longer a prey to the political desperadoes and marauders.

Unfortunately the authors and conductors of this nefarious business have so far escaped the condign punishment they deserve. The people of Louisiana are worn out with usurpation. Patience may cease to be a virtue. When it becomes established that there is sure danger to the plotters and managers of high-handed oppression, then affairs may be freed from pestilent and fraudulent interference. For the negro victims we feel sorry, and the occasion of this trouble is greatly to be deplored.

The Fight.

From the New Orleans Times, April 16.

From Mr. R. G. Hill, of Marshall, Texas, who reached town Tuesday, at 1 p. m., by steamer Southwestern, (from Red River,) which laid at Colfax two hours on Sunday morning, we gather the following information:

"The trouble in Grant Parish, La., came to a rather bloody termination last Sunday, 13th inst., and as I happened to be one of the passengers on the steamer Southwestern, I am enabled to give you some account of the fight.

"Sunday night, shortly after dark, the boat loaded at a wood pile about a mile above Colfax, Grant Parish, and a young fellow, armed to the teeth and very much excited, came aboard and requested the Captain to land at Colfax and take some wounded white men to Alexandria, about 25 miles farther down the river.

"On arriving at Colfax, we found about 100 armed men on the bank, and most of the passengers, myself among the number, went ashore to view the 'battle-ground,' for our young friend, who came aboard at the wood-pile, informed us 'that if we wanted to see dead niggers, here was a chance, for there were a hundred or so scattered over the village and the adjacent fields,' and he kindly offered to guide us to the scene of action.

"Almost as soon as we got to the top of the landing, sure enough, we began to stumble on them, most of them lying on their faces, and, as I could see by the dim light of the lanterns, riddled with bullets.

"One poor wretch, a stalwart looking fellow, had been in the burning Court-House, and as he ran out with his clothes on fire, had been shot. His clothes to his waist were all burnt off, and he was literally broiled.

"We came upon bodies every few steps, but the sight of this fellow, who was burned, added to the horrible smell of burning flesh—the remains of those who were shot in the Court-House, which was still on fire—sickened most of us and caused a general cry of 'Let us go back.'

"I counted eighteen of the misguided darkeys, and was informed that they were not one-fourth of the number killed; that they were scattered here and there in the fields around the town, besides several in and around the burning Court-House. This, however, was probably an exaggeration.

"To show how terribly incensed the people were against the negroes, I relate the following incidents:

"We came across one negro whose clothes were smoking, and who had probably been in the fire. Some of our party remarked that he was alive. Instantly one of our guides whipped out a six-shooter, saying, 'I'll finish the black dog.' Of course we remonstrated, and he put away his weapon. Some one stooped down and turned the negro over. He was stiff and cold.

"A few minutes afterward we came on a big black fellow, who was reclining on his elbow, and, to all his appearances, alive. The man with the six-shooter hit him a fierce kick with his boot, and then stooped down and examined him, saying, 'Oh, he's dead as h—l!' It was so; the darkey died that way—in a reclining position.

"When we came back near the landing the boat's crew were carrying aboard the two wounded white men, a Mr. Hadnot and another whose name I did not learn.

"In a store-house near the landing were some twenty or thirty negro prisoners, all huddled together in a corner, with a strong guard over them. I asked one of the guards if I could have some talk with the negroes, but was rather roughly refused.

"Mr. Hadnot was wounded in the abdomen; not seriously, however, for I was informed by one of the surgeons who had him in charge, that he extracted the ball, and that he did not think his intestines were cut. The other white man had a flesh wound in the shoulder.

"Several other white men had slight flesh wounds in different parts of their bodies.

"The two wounded men, the surgeon, and a son of Mr. Hadnot, came down as far as Alexandria, where we landed early on Monday morning.

"It appears that a storm has been gathering in Grant Parish for the past two weeks, and three or four days ago the negroes got too numerous for the whites, and they were compelled to seek refuge in the surrounding country. Meanwhile the negroes plundered the town, and threw up rude fortifications all around, boasting that they would drive every white man out of the parish. But the white men had not been idle all the time, and had been reinforced from the adjoining parish, and Sunday morning, headed by the Sheriff of Grant Parish, they advanced in a body toward Colfax. On arriving there they sent in a flag of truce, asking the negroes to surrender, but at the same time, if they meant to fight, to take care of their women and children.

"The negroes refused to come to terms, and the whites charged the breastworks, whereupon the negroes retreated and took refuge in the Court-House, from which they kept an incessant firing for some time.

"Finally a negro was bribed by the whites to set fire to the Court-House, which was done successfully, and after vainly attempting to extinguish the flames the negroes hung out a white flag in token of surrender.

"Two white men, Mr. Hadnot, and another whose name I could not learn, immediately advanced, and on reaching the door of the Court-House were shot down, and the negroes rushed out in a body.

"The whites, who were now terribly infuriated, fired into the mass as they came out, and following them up, killed them wherever they could find them, and for a short time. as far as I could learn, no quarter was given, but finally the Sheriff got the men under control and tolerable order was restored.

"The number of negroes killed will probably amount to between twenty-five and thirty. The people were so excited over the events of the day that nothing very accurate could be gathered from any of them. Some said a hundred, and the lowest number I heard mentioned was forty or fifty.

"The negroes had improvised several rude cannon out of old cast-iron pumps. These were loaded to the muzzle with slugs of their own manufacture. I was shown several of the bullets, and they had the appearance of being made in a wooden mould. They were oblong in shape, with a rough, uneven surface. None of these cannon were fired, however.

"The negroes were instigated by a white man and a negro named Ward,—the latter a desperate rascal, it is said. Both of these escaped.

"Calhoun left the neighborhood a few days before the affray.

"Although a very sad occurrence, this I think will be productive of good results to the people of this State, for it will call the attention of the authorities of Washington to the fact that matters are becoming serious here, as well as in other places throughout the South.

"In Marshall, Harrison County, Texas, about two weeks ago, a school-teacher by the name of Flanagan was shot in cold blood by a negro policemen. When I left Marshall, three or four days ago, they had just concluded his preliminary examination, and Judge Wilson had reserved his decision. The opinion was, however, that White, the negro, would be admitted to bail.

"In Harrison County the negroes outnumber the whites, almost three to one, and the white people are compelled to pay a school-tax to educate the 'niggers,' for, of course, there are hardly ten tax-paying negroes in the county.

"Flanagan was an intelligent man, and a graduate of Dublin University, Ireland.

"Hundreds of instances to illustrate the difficulties the Southern people are laboring under could be cited, and no observing Northern man can come here and not sympathize with them.

"R. G. H."

Last night a detachment of United States troops left for the scene of conflict, and will probably arrive to-morrow morning.

Commands will be stationed in various localities along the Red River, and it is thought that there will be no further demonstration on the part of the negroes.

Comments of the New Orleans Press.

From the New Orleans Times (Anti-Administration).

THE GRANT PARISH CONFLICT.

The trouble in Grant Parish has culminated, as it is likely to culminate in other parishes, if the negroes, led on by white conspirators, band themselves together in support of usurpation. In such a contest the colored politicians cannot maintain themselves, and if they undertake to decide questions of right by physical force, and to violate the laws of warfare by firing on flags of truce, they will certainly be dealt with as Gen. Sherman and President Grant suggests, when a like treachery on the part of the Modoc Indians is up for consideration and punishment.

There has already been bloodshed and there is likely to be more, and for that bloodshed the responsibility must rest on those who by fraud and force have falsified the popular verdict rendered in the November election, and placed the negroes in an attitude of political hostility to their white neighbors.

It is clear that unless measures are adopted to satisfy the reasonable demands of the tax-payers of the State, the existing de facto Government cannot long sustain itself. With such results in Grant and Colfax,—ominous names,—with a likelihood of similar outbreaks all along Red River, in St. Helena, in Ouachita, in Claiborne, and in St. Mary, and with so respectable a demonstration as that at Odd Fellows' Hall the other evening in this city, it must be apparent to the most heedless observer that the hearts of the people are set against the existing rule, and that nothing but compromise or overwhelming force can give it even a passing tolerance.

The people believe that they have been cheated out of a liberal reform triumph, and are in no condition to look with favor on the aggressive details of Radical strategy. Should the Federal Government directly intervene and assume control of the affairs of the State, no objections would be raised by the people on the score of centralism. To be saved from plunder and local oppression would be so great a blessing that the tax-payers of Louisiana would hail with a hearty welcome the hand that delivered them, even if it held a sword and were covered with a mailed gauntlet. Their present rule is doubly intolerable, for it means at once confiscation and degradation. They cannot bear it, and unless by some adjustment it is rendered more tolerable, the Modoc parallel will be repeated in many of our interior parishes. Such conflicts may be prevented by the Federal soldiery, but not by the metropolitan brigade or any State militia that can be raised. Exasperated beyond measure, the people will not submit to what they consider as a base imposition, if the men whom they pay for better service are made the agents of their oppression.

By the difficulties now taking shape, the industrial as well as the political condition of the State will be seriously deranged, and, if they are not speedily settled, confusion worse confounded must ensue.

From the New Orleans Republican (Administration).

THE COLFAX MASSACRE.

Referring to another column for the only details known, we can give no other name to this portentive act. A portion of the people who believe that the existing State Government is lawful, assemble to maintain the local officers in possession. The people of other parishes invade with arms and intervene in the local controversy; they drive the undisciplined combatants into a building, set it on fire, and shoot down from 80 to 100, with a loss to the assaulting party of two men wounded. The world will learn all the facts, and will characterize this act according as authentic investigation may justify. It is thus that our political strife has culminated in bloodshed. We shall not exasperate feeling nor unsettle public judgment by violent words, or by assigning responsibility where we may think it belongs. The consequences of the deed are too signal. Some of these poor, ignorant laborers have gone to their account. There will be no further difficulty in keeping them from the polls. The survivors may exercise with fear and trembling a right which it required blood to gain and has required blood to maintain. They may even emigrate where these rights will be respected. Those violent men who shot down the laborers of their fields about a few miserable parish offices have not yet seen the end of their unhappy act. There is a power elsewhere greater than their own. There is a spirit elsewhere as intolerant as their own. There are severe laws and terrible penalties to which an appeal may be made. The injury to the production of the country, to the business interests of the city, to that confidence between the landlord and the laborer which will result from this act of violence, are dreadful to contemplate. The reopening of that bloody chasm into which so much has been cast that is precious may be apprehended, and all the public interests of Louisiana may suffer beyond the possibility of contemplation.

This event has made a crisis in our political condition. The attack on the State credit has been successful. The obligations of the State are unsalable. The administration of city affairs is equally impotent with that of the State. There must be a solution of this crisis, but an armed occupation of the State cannot produce it. In our belief, there is a class determined to administer the State and City Government, or defeat their administration by any others. We believe this class to be in the electoral minority in the State. Those who differ with us may, perhaps, apply the same candid expression of distrust to ourselves. Very well. We have been always willing to abide by the full and fair vote of the State, but we are not willing that the poll and publication of this vote shall be left to the influence of fraud, force, or terror, whether coming from one party or the other. There is but one authority sufficiently powerful and impartial to conduct a fair election in Louisiana. To this authority we are willing to submit, and this authority there is none will dare resist. But at this moment there is no authority for the intervention of the Federal Government. The Governor may, and no doubt will, ask for troops to protect from "domestic violence." He may, perhaps, be conscientiously of opinion, from demonstrations in this city, that a special force should be established here. The commandant of local forces may be authorized to determine whether a proclamation of martial law, and the consequent installing of a military Mayor and provosts, may be proper. This we can not foresee. But we may say this: That if Congress, in regular or special session, shall, upon review of our political events and position, decide to remand this State to a territorial condition, and enact an enabling law by which a new and general election shall be held for State and Federal offices, we will cheerfully abide by its arbitrament, assured that the polls will be kept open and the ballot pure. This great concession we would make in the sincere belief that the present State Government is strictly legal, but to demonstrate our devotion to the interests of the State and the peace of the Union. Will our opponents say the same?

THE DARTMOUH COLLEGE CASE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 5th inst., commenting upon Gov. Beveridge's speech, you made some incidental allusions to the Dartmouth College case, in which it was stated that the question arose out of the fact of the Legislature of New Hampshire imposing a tax upon the College when it was exempt by its charter. Upon reference to the history of that case, I find that this was not the basis of the suit. This case has so much influence in the pending railroad controversy that I propose to give a full statement of it, and show, from the principle there recognized by the highest tribunal of the country, that there is literally no other redress for the grievances conceded to exist except in the mode pointed out by our Supreme Court in the Chicago & Alton Railroad case.

In 1769, Dr. Wheelock, having before that, by his own funds and those raised by donation, established a Charity School, which had been in operation from 1754, obtained a charter or letters patent from the King of Great Britain, establishing a corporation to consist of twelve Trustees *and no more*, to be called the "Trustees of Dartmouth College;" to have perpetual existence as such corporation, with power to hold and dispose of lands, goods, etc., for the use of the College, with the ordinary powers of corporations; the Trustees to apply the funds of the College in their discretion to the support of the President, tutors, etc., and to have the right to fill vacancies in their own body. Dr. Wheelock was declared in the letters patent to be the founder, and was thereby appointed President with the right to name his successor by will. All powers of government and superintendence of the College were vested in the Trustees.

After the College had been in operation nearly fifty years, and the colony became a State, the Legislature of New Hampshire, in 1816, passed certain acts for changing the name, converting the College into a University; reorganizing the governmental power by adding nine Trustees to the existing Board, without its consent; and all made subject to a Board of twenty-five Overseers, to be appointed by the Governor and Council of the State. The reorganization having been consummated under these acts, the old Trustees brought an action of trover in the State Court, to recover the books, records, common seal, etc., of the corporation, alleging a wrongful conversion of them.

For the plaintiffs, it was contended that these acts were in violation of the provision of the Constitution of the United States which declares that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. That the corporation was not a public corporation, in the exercise of political powers, but private. That its charter was a contract with the corporators, which the King would have been powerless to revoke, alter, or amend, and the Legislature of New Hampshire was merely subrogated to the same rights possessed by the King.

The Superior Court of New Hampshire, probably unconsciously affected by popular feeling, disregarded these views; held it a public corporation; its property public property, and that the Trustees had no greater interest in it than any other individuals; that their office was a public trust like that of the Governor, or a Judge, and that the Trustees had no more concern in the property of the College than the Governor had in the property of the State, or than Judges had in the fines they imposed upon culprits. The acts were held valid. Thereupon a writ of error was sued out of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which Court the case was taken. It was then argued, upon both sides, by the most learned and gifted lawyers in the Union—Mr. Webster appearing as the *junior* counsel for plaintiffs in error. In his arguments the whole current of English law was examined by that mind of infallible logic, and he clearly demonstrated that, by the English law, such institutions, unless otherwise specially constituted by their charters, were *private* eleemosynary corporations, over whose property, members, and franchises, the Crown has no control, except by due process of law, for acts inconsistent with their charters.

The opinion of the United States Supreme Court was delivered by the greatest of American Judges,—Chief-Justice Marshall, in 1819,—in which he sustained the positions of Mr. Webster; held the corporation to be private, and not a public one, with political powers; that its charter was a contract within the meaning of the Federal Constitution, and without a reservation of the right to alter or amend it, was as inviolable, by State laws, as any contract wholly between private individuals.

Since that decision, it has been the settled law of this country that all corporations, organized for business purposes, are to be deemed private, although the business may be of a *quasi* public nature; that their charters are legislative contracts; and, when accepted, are beyond the power of a State Government, either by constitutional or statute enactment, to revoke, alter, or amend, unless the power to do so is expressly reserved.

The doctrine of the Dartmouth College case has been often reiterated by the Supreme Court of the United States, and applied to bridge and railroad corporations. And, in a recent case, that Court said, with much emphasis, that if anything could be considered as settled by that Court, it was that these charters were contracts within the meaning of the Constitution, and as such inviolable. These judgments are paramount and binding upon the State Courts; have not been, and cannot, without a political revolution, be reversed by the same Court which gave them, or abrogated by anything Congress may do. Even an amendment of the Constitution itself could not legitimately undo the past.

This state of the law was well understood at the time the various charters were granted to railroad corporations in this State. It would have been competent to have reserved the right to revoke, alter, or amend; but it was not deemed good policy to do so. Capital must be solicited. It was; and invested in corporate stock and bonds, upon the faith of just such charters as were granted.

These considerations being present to the mind of our Supreme Court, it could not ignore them, or, by yielding to popular clamor, be guilty of the reprehensible conduct of setting up its opinion against that of the Supreme Federal Court in a matter where the decisions of the latter are binding authority upon all the State Courts. To affirm the judgment of the McLean Circuit Court would have been thus refractory, and after long delay would have resulted in certain reversal by the United States Supreme Court. Our Supreme Court, acting upon the only feature of the question within the State jurisdiction, evidently took this view of the matter—that when persons apply for or accept a railroad charter, they impliedly undertake to faithfully perform all the duties imposed by law upon common carriers; that law, as in all other cases of contracts, entering into and forming a part of the contract itself. These duties attach by force of the common law. It is competent for the Legislature to prescribe the manner of their enforcement and the consequences of their violation—which it can easily and effectually do. But it must, in every case, be a judicial question. In this way no question as to impairing the obligation of contracts need arise. It is not impairing, but enforcing, an obligation implied by the acceptance of the charter.

PUBLICUS.

JUDGE LAWRENCE.

His Indorsement by a Large Number of Members of the Chicago Bar.

Their Letter to the Judge, and His Reply Thereto.

CHICAGO, April 10, 1873.

To the Hon. Charles B. Lawrence, Judge of the Supreme Court, Galesburg:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members of the Bar of Chicago, have read with great pleasure your letter of the 7th inst., addressed to the Bar of the Fifth Judicial District, in which you have consented to be a candidate for re-election to the Supreme Bench of this State.

For that consent we desire to express to you our sincere thanks; for we believe that your retirement from that Bench would be a public calamity. And, further, we gladly embrace this opportunity to testify that we esteem you a learned lawyer, a just Judge, and a righteous man.

We regret that we are not residents of your district, for then we might be able to do more than express our great regard for you. We are, dear sir, yours with esteem,

Jesse O. Norton,	John P. Wilson,
Grant Goodrich,	Jeremiah Leaming,
George Payson,	M. B. Rich,
Wm. F. Whitehouse,	James J. Noble,
Robert Hervey,	R. G. Mason,
O. B. Sansum,	D. J. Schuyler,
E. B. McCagg,	U. P. Smith,
Leonard Swett,	George Gardner,
D. Quigg,	F. W. S. Brawley,
Cyrus Bentley,	Thos. J. Turner,
J. D. Adair,	F. H. Winston,
F. L. Chace,	George Willard,
W. B. Black,	John J. Cooper,
H. N. Hibbard,	James Leddy,
J. A. Hunter,	S. C. Judd,
Fred. W. Becker,	R. Biddle Roberts,
F. W. Tourtelotte,	R. W. Smith,
W. I. Culver,	C. C. Clarke,
S. C. Hinsdale,	C. W. Upton,
Geo. F. Bailey,	Arba N. Waterman,
Elliott Anthony,	D. B. Magruder,
E. A. Storrs,	W. C. Goudy,
E. Jamieson,	M. F. Tuley,
Walter Butler,	I. N. Stiles,
Daniel M. King,	Wm. McKindly,
John Woodbridge,	Paul Cornell,
E. G. Asay,	W. H. Barnum,
Geo. W. Smith,	Melville W. Fuller,
Wm. H. King,	B. G. Caulfield,
Morton Culver,	J. L. High,
F. Sackett,	C. M. Harris,
Ira Scott,	B. F. Ayer,
Julius Rosenthal,	J. H. Knowlton,
A. M. Pence,	E. A. Otis,
Isaac G. Wilson,	Thos. Hoyne,
Joseph E. Smith,	P. L. Sherman,
Mason B. Loomis,	E. W. Russell,
L. H. Bisbee,	E. Walker,
H. K. Whiton,	Norman Williams,
Wm. H. Holden,	Robert T. Lincoln,
Marland L. Perkins,	F. T. Howe,
Edward S. Evarts,	John N. Jewett,
J. O. Glover,	James Lane Allen,
H. W. Bishop,	Lawrence Proudfoot,
John H. Thompson,	James H. Roberts,
J. A. L. Whittier,	Henry G. Miller,
J. V. Le Moyne,	L. S. Hodges,
Frederic Ullmann,	S. B. Gookins,
Francis Adams,	Geo. C. Campbell,
Joseph Pershing,	H. S. Steele,
Walter Burnham,	Geo. L. Paddock,
Thomas G. Frost,	E. Van Buren,
H. L. Lewis,	J. H. Sleeper,
J. B. Vaughan,	Adolph Moses,
T. L. Humphreville,	Israel Holmes,
Nelson Monroe,	John B. Adams,
A. H. Gordon,	P. B. Abercrombie,
M. J. Dunne,	F. H. Kales,
Walter B. Scates,	O. H. Horton,
Charles T. Adams,	Cornelius Vanschaack,
Theo. G. Beaver,	G. W. Stanford,
C. D. Roys,	John L. Thompson,
C. B. Wells,	C. W. Colehour,
John Johnston, Jr.,	William Hopkins,
Henry T. Rogers,	George O. Ide,
Samuel Appleton,	George L. Harding,
D. L. Shorey,	H. N. Eldridge,
Horace F. Waite,	George Sawin,
Ira O. Wilkinson,	Charles E. Towne,
G. A. Follansbee,	O. K. A. Hutchinson.
J. W. Chickering,	

GALESBURG, Ill., April 17, 1873.

The Hon. Jesse O. Norton and others, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter bearing date the 10th inst., and assuring me of your gratification that I am a candidate for re-election to the Supreme Court, has been duly received. The expressions of respect and confidence contained in it give me the sincerest pleasure. The fact that nearly all the members of the Bar of this Judicial District have united in a request that I would be again a candidate, and the desire for my re-election expressed in your letter, and in others that I have received from lawyers living in different portions of the State, show that the labors of the Court are not unappreciated by the profession. Whether I am re-elected or not, these assurances of the esteem of the Bar will always be remembered by me as a just cause of pride and a source of the highest gratification.

I am, gentlemen, with the sincerest regard, your obedient servant,

C. B. LAWRENCE.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Boston streets are to be widened around the new Post-Office.

—George Williams, contractor on the Rock Island Rapids, sustained a loss of from $8,000 to $10,000 by the going out of the ice at Hampton.

—The complete file of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, for seventy years, was bought by C. A. Spofford for $2,250, for the Congressional Library.

—A Rhode Island paper contains the information that the people of Tiverton got tired of their female School Committee in one year's trial, and last week elected a new board composed wholly of men.

—One of the corpses picked up at the Atlantic wreck had on a quilted vest, and in every diamond of the quilting there was a sovereign, there being in all about eighty, equal to $400.

—It is reported that Moses Seligman has formed an organization of English and German capitalists, and will shortly start a new bank here with a paid-up capital of £3,000,000, or $15,000,000 in round numbers.—*San Francisco Post.*

—Spirit of Sairey Gamp! Can it be that the sin of that friend of Mrs. Harris has reached the noble dames of England? Yet here we read of a meeting to be held at the house of Lord Shaftesbury to consider what steps may be taken to lessen the growing consumption of spirits in society, and especially among ladies!

—Some pestilential fellow in Troy, N. Y., has been misdirecting his inventive faculties by putting into the toy-shops of that city a patent bean-slinger. The beans are hurled with great violence, so much so that they crash through plate-glass windows with as much ease as pistol bullets, and citizens walk the streets with fear and trembling. But the small boys are jubilant.

—A company of Chicago capitalists will commence the work of building a hotel at Waukesha at a very early day. They have been there for the past week, and have bought a quarter section of land adjoining that village on the south, and have also bargained for one of those curative springs. The Spring-village inhabitants think the Chicago gents mean business.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—The sons and daughters of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, resident in different parts of the country, are bidden to come home on the approaching Fourth of July, to celebrate that National Festival by a grand reunion. In 1853, in response to a like invitation, they came flocking from all directions, and the event was one of never-to-be-forgotten enjoyment.

—An indication of the enormous growth of railroad traffic is found in the fact that at present there is actually a "car famine," the leading roads finding it impossible to get their orders for freight cars filled at the overcrowded factories. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, we understand, have given contracts for 3,000 additional cars, while the New York Central is anxiously awaiting a reinforcement of 1,500.

—Nashua, N. H., sends us another of its nice little dog stories, a family there, residing near the railroad, having permitted a little daughter, 5 years old, to play about the yard in company with a Newfoundland dog. The other day the child escaped from the yard and went upon the track just as a train was coming. The dog saw and appreciated the danger, and quickly seized the little girl by her dress, pulled her back upon the sidewalk, and stood over her till the train had passed. The little miss scolded and kicked, but he did not let her up till the danger had passed, when he trudged on behind her as though nothing had happened.

—W. W. Ritchie, of Memphis, sends to the *Appeal* of that city, over his own signature, the following touching narrative of domestic affliction: "If there are those of your readers who do not believe in poison, just let them, if they have boys, bite one with a dog, and let another eat a handful of peach seed, and if they do not have two first-rate funerals, then they will have better luck than I have had. In the winter of 1863 a dog bit my then only son, and in just about one year from that time he died with hydrophobia; and on yesterday week my second and only son, Jim, ate his double-handful of peach-seeds, and was decently buried at Elmwood yesterday."

THE COURTS.

Dickens' City of Eden With the Water-Main Turned On.

An Interesting and Novel Marine Insurance Suit.

Bill for Condemnation of Land for South Park.

Bankruptcy Matters---Courts in Brief---General Notes.

The case against Palmer and others for conspiracy to cheat and defraud one Goetz, in the Criminal Court, was, yesterday, resumed. It was commenced on Thursday, and reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The fraud consisted of the sale of thirty lots in a swamp lying some feet under the surface of the waters of the Calumet River. The plats representing the desirable water estate referred to, known as Russell's Subdivision, show a beautiful array of streets and avenues, with the Calumet flowing peacefully to the lake in the distance. The only residents of those streets, so far, are wild fowl, and they only sail there between the long stalks of grass, in pursuit of little fishes. The punt of the hunter is the nearest approach to a buggy that has threaded those visionary avenues. Martin Chuzzlewit's Eden at least grew ague, and rotting timber, but Russell's Subdivision grows only water and rushes, fishes and water-fowl.

There was considerable fun caused by the examination of witnesses. Everybody who had bought lots there had an idea that the property was situated some miles from the river, and formed an excellent basis for future speculations in real estate. But they were free to confess they had never paid the spot a visit.

County Commissioner Jones was put on the stand.

Was he familiar with the land in question?

Oh, yes, quite——. Well, yes, he was familiar with the land in question.

How long had he been familiar with it?

About three years.

When had he visited it?

Well, he hadn't visited it; but he was familiar with it—that is, the plats.

Did he own any of it?

Yes, considerable. Had bought and sold lots there.

What prices had he sold it at?

From $50 to $70 per lot; never more than $70, and never less than $50.

What did he consider the lots were worth now, say for "speculative purposes?"

The Court did not understand what the counsel meant by "speculative purposes;" whereupon ensued explanations, objections, and learned arguments, followed by a resumption of the testimony.

Had no particular hankering after those lots, and wouldn't pay much for them.

How much was the outside price he would give?

Probably a dollar and a half.

That was a fair sample of the evidence called by the defense to prove that the lots were an article of market value.

DAMAGES FOR INJUNCTIONS.

The reader is already familiar with the particulars of the injunctions granted against the owners of Nos. 125 and 127 North Clark street, which were fully published in THE TRIBUNE at the time the bills were filed. The injunctions having been dissolved, application was made to the court (Judge Gary) for damages, and Windheim, one of the plaintiffs, resisted the application. Great part of the morning was taken up in discussing the matter.

Mr. Allen (Schintz & Allen), attorney for Windheim, argued that, in the case of his client, there had been no service of the injunction, and therefore no damages could be issued. The injunction, he admitted, had been issued by the Court, against Windheim, but it had never been served. The statute said that "after service" an attachment may issue for contempt, etc., but it was nowhere shown that it could be done before service; and if that was so in the case of the issuing of an attachment, the rule would apply to other proceedings. The injunction having been dissolved, he moved the Court to dismiss the bill.

The Court refused to dismiss the bill. A suggestion of damages had been filed, and that question must be passed on. He considered that the statute cited was unnecessary legislation, and that the attachment may issue after notice, and not necessarily after service. He therefore allowed an assessment of damages, and it was so ordered.

INTERESTING MARINE INSURANCE SUIT.

Henry T. Porter and Samuel R. Fuller, doing business as Porter & Fuller, sue the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company of New York, in the Superior Court, to recover an insurance of $9,000, under rather singular circumstances. It appears that the plaintiffs, last September, were the owners of a quantity of lumber lying at Bay City, Mich., for shipment to Chicago. They obtained freight, and effected an insurance on the cargo with the defendant. According to their advices, a shipment was made on board the steam-barge Detroit on Sept. 28, 1872, consisting of 530,685 feet of lumber, and the policy was drawn out with reference to that fact. There was also a condition in the policy restricting the insurance to an under-deck load. On Sept. 30 advices came informing the plaintiffs that the cargo had been shipped on board the barge Hunter, and not the Detroit, as previously supposed, and that she had a deck-load; whereupon plaintiffs went to the agents of the defendants, in Chicago, who, upon representation of the facts, erased the name Detroit, and substituted for it Hunter; and also altered the condition as to the deck load, so as to suit the altered circumstances. Intelligence afterwards arrived that the barge was wrecked, on the voyage to Chicago, on the 1st of October, in the severe weather that at that time prevailed. The plaintiffs duly put in their proof of loss, and the defendants refused payment on account of the change of name and alteration as to deck load; hence the suit.

SUING ON A FIRE POLICY IN A CHANCERY COURT.

It is not a frequent thing to find a claim on an insurance policy sued in a Court of Chancery, not ten out of the hundreds of actions commenced since the fire, finding their way out of common law. An exception has turned up, however, in Judge Gary's room, in Marks Jackson v. the Continental Insurance Company of New York. The plaintiff sought to recover under the following circumstances. On the 6th October, 1871, he went to the agent of the Company in Chicago for the purpose of arranging with him for the insurance of his stock of boots and shoes. An agreement for insurance was made that day, and the complainant was promised his policy as soon as it could be prepared. Then came the fire, the property was destroyed, and the defendant refused to pay. The Company, in defense, whilst admitting that the complainant did call upon the agent as aforesaid, denied that any agreement, or even bargain, was made. The complainant, being able to adduce proof in support of his claim, and the defendant not disproving the same, the Court found that the Company's authorized agent had bound the Company for an insurance so related, and directed a decree to be entered against the defendant for $1,554.60.

GROENE WANTS EXACTLY HIS POUND OF FLESH.

Daniel Webster commenced suit in the Circuit Court, yesterday, asking an injunction to restrain Hermann Groene from instituting and carrying on proceedings in ejectment against complainant. He avers that, on the 22d of February, 1872, through his agents, D. Cole & Son, he sold to Groene No. 476, one of two adjacent dwellings, with lot, on West Randolph street. At the time his agent brought him the deed to sign, he was busy in his store and failed to examine it, and to discover an error therein, by which the lot was described as having 30 feet front, instead of 28 feet, its actual frontage. Groene found out the error, and began a suit for ejectment from the odd two feet, of land to obtain which it would be necessary to diminish the adjacent dwelling, pull down the walls, etc. Complainant sought Groene, to try to arrange matters with him, offering to buy land from the adjacent lot, or pay him the value thereof, which Groene refused. The understanding between complainant and Groene (as the agent testifies) was simply for the house and lot transferred; wherefore, complainant seeks relief in a court of equity, and asks for an injunction to stay Groene from pursuing legal proceedings further.

BILL FOR CONDEMNATION OF LAND FOR SOUTH PARK.

In the Circuit Court the South Park Commissioners yesterday filed a bill for condemnation, complaining that they have not succeeded in acquiring certain real estate, below mentioned, being unable to agree with the owners thereof as to the compensation to be paid therefor; and asking the Court to assess their value.

The parties whose land the Commissioners seek to appropriate are Francis and Amanda Dunlevy, William P. and Susie M. Kerr, George B. and Hetta A. Wright, John R. Whaley, Daniel W. Caldwell, John and —— Reber, Wirt Dexter, John B. and Josie C. Drake, Howard Priestley, Mary Ward, Rebecca J. Drake, A. H. Dunlevy, Clinton C. Clarke, Sidney T. Webster, James Walsh, The State Savings Institution, James E. Clarke, Charles W. and Anna P. Calhoun, Laura N. Stark, Mary Aurelia Stark, James Landon Stark, Wilson H. Nixon, Henry Potwin, George W. Snyder, George Fitch, Douglas S. Taylor, the "unknown owners" of the E. ½ of the W. ½ of N. E. fractional ¼ of Sec. 24, T. 38, N. of Range 14, E. of 3 P. M.; the "unknown owners" of N. ½ of W. ½ of W. ½ of N. E. fractional ¼ of Sec. 24, T. 38, N. of Range 14, E. of 3 P. M.; and the "unknown owners" of S. ½ of W. ½ of W. ½ of N. E. fractional ¼ of Sec. 24, T. 38, N. of Range 14, E. of 3 P. M.

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of the estate of Boilvin & Simpson, yesterday filed a bill in the United States District Court, under rather unusual circumstances. He alleged that William H. Simpson and Betsy Boilvin were partners in business, previous to their bankruptcy, and that Simpson sold his interest in the concern to William, the son of Betsy, receiving therefor a transfer of real estate belonging to Emma, William's wife. Simpson and all the parties are alleged to have known that Simpson was insolvent for at least four months prior to this transaction. The lots were encumbered to the extent of $1,000 on a security in favor of Harriet Simpson, the wife of William H., and for an alleged purchase for $4,250, and Emma and William conveyed the property to her. The petitioner prays that the Court examine into these allegations, and declare the proceedings fraudulent and the title in him.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In Judge Porter's Court, the suit of Rabanowitz, a New York jewelry merchant, v. Hussander, to recover the value of goods sold defendant, resulted in favor of plaintiff, with $32,684 damages.

In Vanorden et al., Executors, v. Charles Creamer, an action to recover for money lent, plaintiffs got a verdict for $450.

F. N. Hamlin, for the use of Hamlin, Hale & Co., brought suit to recover from the People's Insurance Company, of San Francisco, the amount of a policy issued upon a building of plaintiffs, which was destroyed by the fire of 1871. A verdict was obtained by plaintiffs, carrying $5,372 damages.

The case of Field & Shepherd, before Judge Tree, was resumed, and letters between the two were read. The case will be resumed this morning.

In Judge Booth's Court, the jury, in the case of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad v. Peterson and others, decided that Johanna Christina Sophia Peterson should receive, for her 30 feet of land on Wayman street, and 78 feet on Desplaines street, the sum of $7,020, with an additional $6,000 for improvements thereon; that Henry and Augustus Carston, owners of 30 feet on Wayman, and 90 on Desplaines, should receive $8,100 therefor, with $5,000 for improvements; and that Daniel Gillem should receive $6,000 for his 30 feet front by 168 feet, on Canal street, and $2,500 for the improvements thereon.

The case of James W. Bassett v. W. E. Smith et al., action for mechanic's lien, was taken up before Judge Booth, and will be resumed this morning.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Lewis W. Cass, the bankrupt South Clark street clothier, respecting whose affairs there has been so much legal fencing, the first meeting of creditors for the appointment of an Assignee was yesterday held, before Register Hibbard. A majority of creditors were absent, and of those who attended, eleven as compared with seven, voted for R. E. Jenkins.

In the matter of the Aurora Fire Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, the Assignee yesterday filed his report of sale of securities. The amount sold aggregated $31,018, and realized $17,982.

The voluntary petition of Jacob Bernstein was yesterday referred to Register Hibbard.

John B. Smith on Thursday petitioned for adjudication of C. H. Scanlon, wine and liquor seller, claiming as creditor on three notes of $180.94 each. Petitioner alleged that the debtor has had judgment entered against him, and has still two suits pending, in the State courts, and that he is in the meantime selling off his stock as rapidly as possible and pocketing the proceeds. The usual rule to show cause, and a warrant of seizure and writ of injunction were issued.

GENERAL NOTES.

James Sinclair brings suit in the Circuit Court against Joseph E. Moss and Joseph S. Reed. Complainant avers that he entered into a verbal contract with defendants to set the cut stone on the new Briggs House, corner of Fifth avenue and Randolph street, for $1,050, of which he has only received $600, and he prays for a mechanic's lien on the building, of which the defendants claim to have a leasehold interest from the owner, Margaret C. Gulliver, the full nature of which complainant desires defendants may be required to set forth, and charges that defendants own the building either wholly or in part.

The will and codicil of the late Charles J. Wyseth were proven before the County Court yesterday, and letters testamentary granted to Nathan Carwith under a bond of $250,000, to be approved.

The will of John McKenna was also proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Mary McKenna, under a bond of $15,000, to be approved.

John J. Mullane was appointed administrator to the estate of the late Daniel Ryan, under a bond of $2,000 to be approved.

The Assessor of South Chicago called upon Mr. Pollak, yesterday, for his books, but Mr. P. told him he had better wait until after Judge Williams had given his decision in the case of the West Chicago Assessor.

Mary Lovett, in the County Court, was appointed guardian to Charles E. Lovett et al, minors, under a bond of $120,000 to be approved.

John H. McAlvin, an Executor named in the will of the late Granville Kimball, yesterday filed his bond for $120,000 to be approved.

Oliver G. Ryan yesterday commenced suit in replevin in the Circuit Court for the possession of the furniture, seized by Isaac A. Hartman and Minnie Dunlap.

Judge Gary rushed through the business of his Court before noon, and was able to enjoy a few hours' repose, nothing being set for the afternoon.

Patrick Fitzgerald yesterday obtained an attachment against Isaac Baker and Edward Topin, bottle dealers, for the sum of $1,442.83, for bottles sold and milk supplied the latter. The affidavit states that the defendants are about to leave the State.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—R. E. Jenkins, Assignee, v. Harriett Simpson; bill.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,053—Hannah A. Van Patten v. John Van Patten; divorce. 43,054—Divorce. 43,055—Thomas Holden v. John Gavin; assumpsit $1,000. 43,056—Elizabeth v. Leonard Brown; divorce on ground of cruelty and desertion. 43,057—Patrick Fitzgerald et al., v. Jacob Baker and Edward Topin; attachment, $3,000. 43,058—Charlotte v. Augustus W. Hardy; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,059—John C. Knowles et al., v. W. A. Adams et al.; assumpsit $400. 43,060—Appeal. 43,061—H. Mayer & Co. v. A. Schlesinger; assumpsit $2,000. 43,062—Bernard Steele et al., v. Henry Happel; assumpsit $700. 43,063—Harriet Thomas v. W. C. Hinsdale, N. C. Meyers, and M. B. McDonough; trespass, $5,000. 43,064—Appeal. 43,066—E. J. Doyle and Philo G. Dodge v. E. F. Henshaw; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,067—Park Savings Bank v. Marvin H. Booes; trespass on the case, $500. 43,068—Appeal. 43,069—Benjamin Bruce et al. v. Hellen M. Haigh; assumpsit, $500.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—6,622—Oliver G. Bryant v. Isaac A. Hartman and Minnie Dunlap; replevin, $250. 6,623—Walter Smith v. Charlotte E. Smith; divorce on ground of desertion and cruelty. 6,624—Chester B. Rushmore et al. v. Thomas Jones; bill to dissolve partnership and for the appointment of a Receiver. 6,625—Restored bill. 6,626—Patrick L. O'Hara v. John and Lucretia W. King; petition for mechanic's lien on Sub Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, of Lot 7, in Block 42, in the original Town of Chicago. 6,627—Charles Hunerbein v. City of Chicago; trespass on the case, $2,000. 6,628—Patrick W. Dunne et al. v. Dennis Keating; appeal. 6,627—Daniel Webster v. Herman Groene; petition to stay proceedings in ejectment. 6,630—Restored case. 6,631, 2, 3, 4—Appeals. 6,635—James Sinclair v. Joseph E. Moss and Joseph A. Reed; petition for mechanic's lien on the Briggs House. 6,636—South Park Commissioners v. Travers Dunlevy; bill for condemnation of land. (Burnt Record)—66—Alrida Wilhelmina Vant Woud v. Augustus Van Buren; petition to establish and confirm title to the west ½ of Lot 20, in Hayes, Shellyard & Magaffin's subdivision of Block 32, in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, 25 by 100 feet, on Randolph street, between Morgan and Carpenter.

Jayne's Expectorant.

If you are troubled with a slight cough, hoarseness, or sore throat, you may save the expense of a doctor's bill by using at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. A neglected cold often terminates, through much suffering, in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat, or a pain in the breast, will, if not properly attended to, frequently lead to bronchitis. Even as a matter of economy, to say nothing of comfort, or the danger to pulmonary and bronchial organs, act prudently with your cold, and by resorting in time to a standard remedy—the Expectorant—save money, and escape more serious trouble. Sold everywhere.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Sunday Train.

The Through Pacific Express for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Central Depot of the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways at 10:00 a. m., Sunday, April 20, 1873, stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal streets. Through tickets, via Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

Burnett's Cocoaine

makes the hair glossy and beautiful.

ENDED IN TALK.

Mass-Meeting of South and West Side Saloon-Keepers.

A Motion to Close on Sunday Voted Down.

The saloon-keepers of the West and South Divisions held a mass meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Globe Theatre, for the purpose of agreeing upon some course of action in reference to the Sunday Liquor law.

The meeting was called to order by young Mr. Schwuchoff, who stated the object of the meeting, and suggested the election of a President.

George Glassner was rejected.

Mr. Michaelson wanted to know if North Siders could vote.

He was informed not, and the North Siders were banished outside of the parquette.

Somebody asked if there were any "muckers" present, and was answered in the negative.

Another attempt to elect Glassner was defeated, and Mr. Harmisch was elected, but refused to accept, owing to native modesty.

Mr. Franks would not serve.

Mr. Link was elected, but declined, not deeming himself qualified.

Mr. Metz was elected, but preferred to be a private citizen.

Another attempt was made to put in Glassner, but it failed.

Mr. Feldkampf was elected, but was not present.

Mr. Glassner was at last elected, and he stuck. He wears spectacles and a cloak, and returned thanks for the honor conferred on him.

Mr. Schwuchow declined to be Secretary.

Mr. Friederich was elected, but declined, being a North Sider.

Mr. Michaelson suggested that the discussions be in English, that being the prevalent language of this country. Some of their English-speaking brethren were with them.

Mr. Schwuchoff did not think the meeting called to speak English. They were all Germans present.

Michaelson's motion died.

Mr. Wolff was elected Secretary, but declined, his handwriting being bad.

Mr. Schwuchoff was detailed to do duty as scribe.

Several inquiries were made as to the object of the meeting, and the action which had been taken on the North Side.

Mr. Michaelson made it his duty to speak at regular intervals, sandwiching himself in between all the other speakers.

Then there was a dispute as to the participation of North Siders in the meeting, and it was decided they could talk, but not vote.

Mr. Michaelson talked some more, pitched into the Temperance law, and deplored the degraded condition of Germans with the heel of fanaticism on their necks. He repeated his North Side speech, and hoped the North Side resolutions would be adopted. At last various people howled at him to shut up. Mr. Rammelmeyer was warm in his expressions of wrath.

Mr. Michaelson went on to discuss the Republican and Democratic parties, whereupon there was more howling, several people went out in disgust, and several others yelled at Michaelson.

The Chair insisted that freedom of speech should be preserved. At last the orator shut up and somebody else got the floor, who deprecated all reference to politics.

The Chair urged the need of harmony among the Germans of Chicago. They had made a contract with the city. They had gotten licenses and paid for them. If they bound one party, they did the other. They said that the saloons must be shut Sunday. So long as they held such licenses, it was their duty as good citizens, to observe them. The only way to get their freedom was to act together and repeal the obnoxious laws. They must elect men who they could trust to carry out their will in the Council or the Legislature.

Mr. Rammelmeyer and others were in favor of closing Sunday, if all others did. They did not see why street cars, etc., should run.

The Chair read a long string of resolutions, setting forth the injustice of the Sunday law, but declared that the saloon-keepers would obey it, in order to show the people how odious it was; that a committee be appointed to inform on all who violated the law, and another Committee to ask the Mayor to revoke the license of any violator.

It was moved that the North Side resolutions be adopted as a substitute.

Then a number of speeches were made, most of the talkers wanting to be sure that everybody and everything was shut up Sunday.

A motion was made to adopt the North Side resolutions with the proviso that all butchers' and bakers' shops, etc., should be closed and cars stop running. If that was carried out, it was believed the public would find that Sunday laws were not such good things after all.

One man opposed it, since if they shut up, the temperance people would laugh at them, and it was a long wait to the next election.

The meeting got very noisy, and everybody talked loudly at once, and a feeling of opposition to Sunday laws began to develop itself.

It was asked why only Germans were present? Why had not Irish, English, etc., been invited, so that there could be joint action between whisky and beer.

The naked motion to close Sunday, was lost by an immense majority, amid great rejoicing.

It was claimed that the North Siders voted "no" when they had no right to vote at all, and the Chair tried to put the question over again, but everybody got up and left the room, and he had no chance.

PERSONAL.

Judge W. M. Zearing is at the Matteson.

The Hon. Sat Clark, of Wisconsin, is at the Gault House.

The Hon. George E. Hersey, Boston, is at the Sherman House.

Maj. J. W. Powell, the explorer, is at the Tremont House.

S. S. Stockwell, New York, is at the Sherman House.

Horace Williams, the Iowa Railroad King, is at the Tremont.

Hon. William B. Allison, of Iowa, is at the Gardner House.

Col. James N. Burns, of Missouri, is at the Tremont House.

T. J. Chittendon, of Wisconsin, is at the Matteson House.

Maj. H. Jerollman, of New York, is at the Tremont House.

Gen. Charles Craft, Terre Haute, is at the Sherman House.

Rev. D. R. Breed and family, St. Paul, are at the Gault House.

Dr. N. P. Duffey, of Pittsburgh, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Dr. Penfeld Stephens and wife, England, are at the Gardner House.

William S. Pope, Superintendent of the Detroit Bridge Company, is at the Matteson House.

A. B. J. Bannatepee, Edinburg, and D. Johnston, of Leith, Scotland, are at the Gault House.

H. P. Clough, General Traveling Agent Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad and Kankakee Line, is at the Sherman House.

Julius A. Kohn, of the firm of H. A. Kohn & Brothers, left New York for Europe on the 16th inst., on the steamer Russia.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: M. C. Tripp, Grand Rapids; E. F. Hooker and wife, Des Moines; D. Kinsey and wife, Cincinnati; Edward J. Bright, Pottsville, Pa.; Samuel T. Black, Philadelphia; James Mix, Mixville, Ill.

Charley Hilton, chief clerk at the Sherman House, has become such a favorite with the patrons of that elegant establishment already that he is absolutely indispensable. He has such winning ways about him that he can put a man in the Mansard roof and make him believe he is his best friend.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday were the following: Thomas Rorke, Pittsburgh; Edward S. Smith, New York; John A. Beaty, Richmond, Ind.; Charles Jackson, Philadelphia; G. K. Clark, Jr., New York; J. W. Cowan, Colorado; G. D. Harrison, Atchison; J. T. Bombaugh, New York.

Among the arrivals at the South Side Briggs House yesterday were the following: A. H. Whitehead and wife, Pontiac; J. K. Proudfit, Santa Fe, N. M.; H. Neilander and family, Lansing, Iowa; John Downes, New York; W. B. Beebe, Philadelphia; John Burnet, Brooklyn; L. E. Kent, Pontiac.

Among the arrivals at the Gault House yesterday were the following: W. P. Cole, Baltimore; Edwin Theo. Hook, New York; L. C. Lawrence, Worcester, Mass.; W. M. McNamee, Cincinnati; Thomas Rock, Madison; J. W. Baker, St. Paul; C. M. Hall, East Saginaw; J. Yerkors, Philadelphia; W. T. Jordan, Cleveland; J. W. Hutchinson, Escanaba.

Among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House yesterday were the following: J. W. Mageo, Boston; R. N. Ray, Pittsburgh; E. K. Williams, New Orleans; C. A. Hoffman, St. Louis; A. H. Bush, Boston; T. Bulpin and wife, Wilmington, Ill.; William Heywood, Texas; R. B. Fletcher, Louisville; Wm. C. Weed, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: J. P. Robinson and wife, Boston; A. B. Harris and wife, Louisiana; A. V. Gardner and wife, New York; G. N. Lodne, Detroit; William Hobkirk and wife, Waupun; A. M. Reid, Minneapolis; G. W. Evans, St. Louis; N. A. Miles, U. S. A.; George T. Paine, Providence; C. L. Chase, Austin.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: Perry Hannah, Traverse City; M. O. Shriver, Baltimore; George Barrie, Philadelphia; J. A. Marston, Boston; J. B. Lee Gar and wife, San Francisco; D. A. Nesbitt and wife, New York; W. Brown and wife, Ireland; J. S. Ranney, Canada; George G. Harmon, T. N. Baggs, Detroit; L. W. Clerk, New Haven, Conn.

Chicago has lost one of her best hotel men. Mr. Richard Somers, better known, perhaps, as "Dick," has gone to New York for the purpose of taking charge of the Grand Union Hotel, a large and elegant house situated near the new Harlem depot. Mr. Somers leaves an enviable record behind him. As proprietor of the Richmond House, and manager of the Sherman House during the last few years of Gage Bros. & Rice's proprietorship, and in his official capacity of Alderman from the First Ward, he made a host of warm friends, and was generally esteemed for honorable bearing in all his business relations. Mr. Somers is far from being a stranger in New York. He is well known to the leading business men there, and with their assistance, and his own gentlemanly, off-hand way of doing things, will soon become as great a favorite in the East as he is in the West.

THE ABSTRACT CASE.

Chase Brothers to Pay the Damages, $1,300--Instructions of Judge Rogers.

The case of Heaney v. Chase Bros. & Co. was resumed, before Judge Rogers, yesterday morning. The morning and part of the afternoon were spent by the counsel in arguing their case, which they treated exhaustively. The jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff, with $1,300 damages. The following instructions read by the Court to the jury will prove particularly interesting:

Counsel for the defendants asked the Court to charge the jury as follows:

That no recovery can be had in this case unless negligence is shown on the part of the defendants in preparing the abstracts in question.

If the jury believe from the evidence that at the time the plaintiff sold the land to Julia A. Church, he knew that there was a cloud over his title, then he cannot recover, although negligence may be shown on the part of the defendants.

If the jury believe, from the evidence, that the plaintiff had actual notice of the tax-sale complained of, in ample time to redeem his land therefrom, the defendants cannot be held responsible for his failure to redeem the land, notwithstanding the abstract failed to show such sale, and the verdict must be for defendants.

For the plaintiff the jury are instructed that negligence primarily signifies the want of ordinary care, caution, attention, diligence, skill or discretion in the performance of an act by one having no positive intention to injure the person complaining thereof, and that warrantable care and skill is a relative phrase or term, and is always to be determined by the subject matter to which it is applied.

The Court instructs the jury, as matter of law, that when a person hold himself out to the public as practising any profession, or following any special business, and tender his services as such to the public, the law holds him responsible for the exercise of reasonable skill and care in such profession or business, and a failure on the part of such person to use and practise such reasonable skill and care in all cases when employed in the line of such profession or business, is itself evidence of negligence.

If the jury believe from the evidence in this case that the defendants, as co-partners, on or about the 20th day of March, 1869, were engaged in this city in the business of making, preparing, and furnishing abstracts of title to lands in this county, for pay and reward, and were holding themselves out to the public as abstract-makers possessed of certain tax-sale books, among others, which they pretended contained, amongst other things, a record of all tax-sales of any of the several lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in this city, and which then appeared upon the public records of Cook County, Illinois; and if the jury further believe from the evidence that the defendants, as such abstract-makers, then and there pretended and held out to the public that such abstracts of title so made by them contained, amongst other things, a note or memorandum of any such tax-sales as should appear upon said records of such county, against any of the said lots, pieces or parcels of land, during the time or period for which the defendants should or might be employed by any person or persons to examine, or bring down, the abstract of title, to any such lots, pieces or parcels of land; and if the jury should also believe from the evidence that the defendants, whilst engaged in the making of such abstracts of title, were retained and employed by the plaintiff to continue or bring down an abstract of title to the land described in the declaration, from the 21st day of March, 1866, until the 20th day of March, 1869, and that the plaintiff paid them a reasonable fee therefor; then the jury are instructed that it became and was the duty of the defendants to note and show upon such continuation of abstract so to be made by them as aforesaid for the plaintiff, all tax sales of said premises appearing upon the public records of said Cook County from the said 31st day of March, 1866, until the 20th day of March, 1869; and that they are liable in this case for omission, if any, to note a tax sale so appearing in such public records, unless the plaintiff knew or had notice of such tax sale before the time for redemption from such sale expired.

The Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence that the plaintiff employed the defendants to prepare or bring down an abstract of title to the lot or parcel of land described in the declaration, from the 31st day of March, 1866, until the 20th day of March, 1869, and that at the time the defendants were so employed by the plaintiff, and at the time of preparing and bringing down such abstract of title, there existed a tax sale and certificate of such premises, which *appeared upon the public records of Cook County, Illinois*; and that plaintiffs had no knowledge or notice of such sale of said premises for taxes ever having been made until after the time for redemption from the same had expired; and that in pursuance of such employment by the plaintiff, the defendants proceeded to prepare and bring down, and did prepare and bring down, an abstract of the title to the said premises, from the 31st day of March, 1866, until the 20th day of March, 1869; and if the jury shall further believe, from the evidence, that the defendants, in preparing and bringing down such abstract of title to the said premises, wholly failed and neglected to note or show on the abstract so brought down and continued the said sale for taxes of the premises; and that, by reason thereof the plaintiff, without fault on his part, has sustained loss and damages as the natural consequences of such negligence on the part of the defendants; then the jury are instructed that the plaintiff is entitled to recover therefor in his suit.

Unless the jury also believe from the evidence that the plaintiff had notice of such tax sale in time to have redeemed the lot therefrom within two years from the time sale.

BUTCHERED HIMSELF.

A Stranger Commits Suicide at the Adams House--Found with His Throat Cut From Ear to Ear.

A man committed suicide in his room at the Adams House, corner of Harrison and Clark streets, yesterday morning. On Wednesday afternoon he arrived at the hotel, and registered himself as James H. McHenny, North Britain, Conn. He was assigned to Room 48, on the third floor. He had a valise and trunk with him, which at first he said he would leave in the office, but later in the evening had them taken to his room. He was noticed at the tea-table, and there was nothing peculiar in his actions. Soon after tea a bell-boy was summoned to his room, but, upon knocking several times at the door, he was about to go away, when McHenry opened the door and called him back. The boy said, "Did you call?" The man said "No," and closed the door. At 9 o'clock a chambermaid saw him in his room, apparently washing out some handkerchiefs in the wash-bowl. At that time his room-door was open. Soon afterward he closed it, and nothing more was seen or heard until about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour a chambermaid opened the door of his room, which was unlocked, for the purpose of making up his bed. The bed had not been laid upon, for the man had not retired, but was found stretched upon the floor, his head wedged between the wash-stand and the water-pitcher, and a deep, gaping gash across his throat. His eyes were wide open, and fixed and glassy. About two feet from his right hand a razor was found, covered with blood; and on a trunk, a penknife, with one blade broken and another bloody. The broken blade was found on the washstand.

The chambermaid fled from the room at the first sight of the man, and informed Mr. Strong, one of the proprietors of hotel of the horrible discovery. He at once sent to the Armory Police Station for Sergeant Lull, to come over and examine the corpse and the room. It would seem from the surroundings that the man had first made an effort to cut his throat with his pocket-knife, but on more deliberate reflection remembered that his razor would do the work better. In his haste to get it, he even cut the straps of his trunk, and must have broken the blade of his knife in severing them. It is also evident that he had cut himself somewhat with the knife, before opening his trunk as blood-stains were found on the inside. His windpipe was completely severed, and death must have been almost instantaneous.

At the Coroner's inquest, yesterday afternoon, nothing was developed by which any explanation of the cause that prompted the man to commit self-murder can be made. A half-emptied bottle of whisky was found in his valise, and it may have been that a crazed mind, produced by intoxication, was the cause of his committing the deed. A letter was found upon his person dated "Hartford, Conn., April 8, 1873," and signed by Albert Sedgwick, stating that the writer wished him much success, and regretting that he did not get to see him before his departure. There was found, also, a letter of introduction from the same person to his brother, Curtis Sedgwick, of No. 556 Butterfield street. From this letter it would appear that the man's first name is Alexander, and not James, as he registered. The sum of $659.60 was found upon his person, which excludes all possibility of the supposition that poverty was the cause of the act. Coroner Stephens, last evening, dispatched to Albert Sedgwick, of Hartford, to ascertain what to do with the remains. Deceased was apparently 30 years of age, and was very genteelly attired.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Great Remedies

for Consumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study, testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, also strength and weight, increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved. Sold in bottles by Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143 New Bond-st., London, and all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States. Note.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

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SHELDON, VERMONT,

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1st. A pure mild air, hardly any easterly winds at any season. One of the healthiest of places, no malaria, no fevers, no dysenteries, no fogs, no swamps, no mosquitoes. Pure granite water for all domestic purposes.

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3d. The finest set of hot, cool, and tepid mineral water baths, known anywhere.

4th. A Hotel well furnished, well ventilated, and well warmed when necessary. There are 760 feet of piazza on three sides of the house. Shade at all times. The Table, none better, Quail, Venison, Prairie Chicken, Wild Pigeons, Brook Trout, Fresh Salmon, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Turkey, Ducks, Chickens, Green Turtle, Eggs in all styles, Ham, Roast Pig, Waffles, Griddle Cakes, Rolls, Ice Creams, Water Ices, Jellies, Hot-House Grapes, Peaches, Canned and Candied Fruits, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, Green Peas, Sweet Corn, Green Beans, Cauliflowers, Tomatoes, Melons, and all garden vegetables. The cooking, baking, and confectionery not exceeded anywhere. First-class French and American cooks.

5th. Beautiful Scenery, a large river flows in front of the hotel, with 119 feet fall, 70 miles of the Green Mountains in full view from the piazzas of the house. Beautiful boating and fishing, a good library of choice reading, Croquet, Nine-Pins, Billiards.

6th. The sanitary effects from the amusements, the mineral water and mineral water baths, and the exquisite air. Pulmonary Consumption is soon helped, and in its early stages cured; Head, Throat, and Pulmonary Catarrh, soon cured; Expectorating, Hawking, and Spitting, &c., soon cured; Cancerous Affections, Throat Diseases, Hoarseness, and Weak Voice, Skin Diseases, Headaches, Rheumatism, all Kidney complaints, and Abscesses, Dyspepsia, and Female Complaints promptly relieved and soon cured.

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The Hotel opens on the first of May, and continues open until the first of December, and later if required.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
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Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 67 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	* 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 8:00 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.
St. Paul Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	4:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:10 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 18 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	6:00 a. m.	11:20 a. m.
Roselle Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	7:20 p. m.

GEO. S. BOWEN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager. GEO. H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

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GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 792; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 63; 15 shares.

JOHN GREGAR.

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SECOND PAGE—The Farmers' Movement—The Louisiana Battle—The Dartmouth College Case—Judge Lawrence Indorsed by the Chicago Bar—News Paragraphs.
THIRD PAGE—The Courts—The Liquor Question—Personal Items—The Abstract Case—Butchered Himself—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The New Orleans Abbattoir Decision; A Trades-Union Murder—Current News Paragraphs—The State Capital.
FIFTH PAGE—The State Capital [Continued]—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Matters.
SEVENTH PAGE—Small Advertisements; For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Washington Matters—State Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Sales—Small Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Neilson. Matinee, "As You Like It." Evening, "Romeo and Juliet."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress. Engagement of Stuart Robson. "Law in New York." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. "Aliza." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Romeo and Juliet." Afternoon and evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MORE THAN THREE DECADES OF ACTIVE service in catering for the public, have built up for the American House, Boston, such an enviable reputation that its proprietor (Lewis Rice) and the city may well be proud of it.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hairdye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, April 19, 1873.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Advertisers in the Sunday edition are requested to condense their favors, and hand them in at the office of publication to-day, as early as possible, in order to secure insertion and a proper classification.

The bill levying $4,000,000 taxes for State purposes has passed the House.

Congressman Cotton, of Iowa, has informed the Treasury that he will not accept his back pay.

The House has voted to hold an adjourned session, to begin the first Wednesday of December next.

How the Pope really is, nobody outside the Vatican can discover. One dispatch asserts that he left his room yesterday and attended to business for several hours; another says he is still in bed, although better.

Capt. Williams has been censured by the Halifax Investigating Commission. Were it not for his bravery after the ship struck, the certificate under which he is allowed to sail would be canceled altogether; as it is, it is revoked for two years.

The Keokuk Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church has suspended several of its communicants for the offense of joining secret societies, to-wit: "the Granges, or Patrons of Husbandry." The suspended members intend to appeal to the Iowa Synod, and, failing in that, to the General Assembly of the Church.

According to the report of the Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, 5,456,-904 hogs were packed during the last season throughout the country. This is an increase of 821,468 over the winter before. There was an increase in the average weight of 7 3-10 pounds, and in the aggregate net weight of 172,000,000 pounds.

The Compromise Railroad bill went through the House yesterday by a vote of 122 to 10. It then went to the Senate, and was referred, in due order, to the Railroad Committee. That body, with Mr. Donahue in the chair, agreed, by a vote of 9 to 2, to report the Donahue bill in its place, and appointed a sub-committee to prepare some amendments that would increase its chances in the House, where it has been once badly defeated.

Instead of the indictments for usury which were looked for from the New York Grand Jury, the unexpected result of their deliberations is a recommendation that the Usury law be so far repealed as not to apply to New York County. Lord Mansfield once said that human ingenuity knew no device that could prevent the law from reaching usurers, but this is not the report the Grand Jury have to make. Whenever more than legal interest was taken, the excess was so skillfully covered up as commissions and other charges for services, that they could find no evidence directly inculpating any one.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday. Mess pork was in fair demand and 20c per brl higher, closing at $16.60@16.65 cash, and $17.10 seller June. Lard was more active, and 15c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.50@8.52½ cash, and $8.75@8.77½ seller June. Meats were very quiet, but stronger, at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders, 8⅜@8½c for short ribs, 8⅝@8¾c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were more active and firm at 87c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and nominal at 15c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was more active in options, and ½@⅝c lower, closing at $1.18⅞@1.19⅛ cash, and $1.20⅛c seller May. Corn was moderately active and a shade firmer, closing at 35@35c cash, and 36½c seller May. Oats were in fair demand, and advanced ⅛c, closing at 28⅛@29c cash, and 29⅛c seller May. Rye was quiet and 1c higher, at 67c. Barley was quiet and easier, at 70c seller the month, and 75c for choice car lots of No. 2. The cattle trade was active at Thursday's prices. Hogs opened dull and lower, but closed firm at $5.20@5.50. Sheep were steady.

Marshal Packard and United States Attorney Beckwith, of New Orleans, give the Republican version of the Colfax affair. It was a massacre equal in atrocity to that of Fort Pillow. The whites were the aggressors. They attempted to eject the parish officers by force, and were resisted by the negroes upon the order of the Sheriff, who summoned them as a posse. No blacks were killed until after their surrender, when they were butchered without mercy. Thirty-four prisoners were shot and thrown into the river. Sixty dead and twelve wounded blacks were found on the grounds, and there are others in the surrounding woods. Armed white men are still scouring the country, and, in the absence of Federal troops, no arrests could be made. Attorney-General Williams has ordered a judicial investigation to be made, and Gen. Emory has been ordered by the War Department to give any military aid that is asked for by the United States Courts.

Mr. Duncan Campbell toils through four columns of the *Bureau County Republican* in order to prove that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Alton Railroad case logically leads to these conclusions: 1. That the present Constitution of the State confers no additional powers upon the Legislature in reference to the regulation of the charges of railroads constructed before said Constitution was adopted. 2. That the question of the reasonableness of a charge made by a common carrier, or the justice of a discrimination, is a judicial question to be determined by an examination of the facts before a jury, and cannot be determined arbitrarily by the General Assembly. Having established these points to his satisfaction, he says:

> What should we do under such circumstances? I can see no better plan than to amend the Supreme Court by electing Judges from time to time who will not deny to the people the benefits of their Constitution upon the subject of railway reform, through depriving its provisions of constitutional force, by deciding so as to allow them only the force common law has had for centuries.

We have not heard anybody dispute the two points which Mr. Campbell is at such prodigious pains to establish. His multiplication of words upon them, as well as the conclusion which he reaches, calls to mind the case of the chap who took a run of two miles in order to jump over a precipice. The *Bureau County Republican* is rather cautious in indorsing Mr. Campbell's extraordinary production. It says that "it is deserving of particular attention at this time."

THE NEW ORLEANS ABATTOIR DECISION.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of "The Crescent City Live-Stock Landing and Slaughter Company," constitutes another valuable addition to the precedents already furnished by the decision of that Court, in questions involving State rights, and the extent to which the Federal Government may interfere with those rights. Some time since, the Legislature of Louisiana passed an act for the incorporation of an abattoir company, under the title named above. The incorporators were granted the privilege of the exclusive right of butchering cattle for the markets of New Orleans; and private slaughter-houses, within the area of the Parish of New Orleans, were prohibited under severe penalties. An extraordinary and perhaps infamous monopoly was thus created, and the aggrieved butchers of New Orleans, whose business interests were thus summarily invaded, contested the validity of the act before the Supreme Court of the State, which gave its indorsement to the act. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has practically affirmed the decision of the lower Court, by refusing to take jurisdiction of purely State affairs, the Chief Justice and Associates Field, Bradley, and Swayne dissenting.

The decision of the Court, while it indirectly sustains this monopoly, does not turn upon this point. The question of monopoly was not before the Court at all, as is assumed by the *Missouri Democrat* and some other journals. The question which really inspired the decision was one involving the jurisdiction of the Federal Government in the matter. The Court decided that the State Government was clothed with ample power in the premises, and that its action could not be invalidated by the Federal Government. In settling this question, the interpretation of the three new amendments to the Constitution was involved; and also the question whether these amendments changed the previously-existing relations between the State and Federal Governments. The Court has decided that they have not. The butchers of New Orleans, like Mrs. Bradwell of this city, brought their suit under these amendments, claiming that, by virtue of them, they, as citizens of the United States, had certain rights and privileges which the State was powerless to contravene. The Court declared that the business of the butchers, and the claim of Mrs. Bradwell to practice law, did not come within the scope of these amendments, but that the State, and the State only, was competent to decide them, and that such decision was final. Of the soundness of this decision there can be no doubt. The constitutional amendments, beyond their estoppal of the States from enslaving the negro or depriving him of the privilege of the elective franchise and the other rights of white men, cannot interfere with State rights. Any other interpretation of these amendments would be glaringly in conflict with historical facts. If the Federal Government can dictate the manner in which slaughtering shall be conducted in a city, or grant the right to practice law in State courts, or establish woman-suffrage, then it can grant or exclude at its own option any other civil right guaranteed by the statutes of any State, and the Federal Government thus becomes absolute in its jurisdiction, and State Governments only exist or exercise their powers by its sufferance. The Court in its decision very clearly condemns the theory that it was the intention of the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment to bring the entire domain of civil rights, heretofore belonging to the States, within the power of Congress, and says:

> Such a construction, followed by the reversal of the judgments of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in these cases, would constitute this Court a perpetual censor upon all legislation of the States on the civil rights of its own citizens, with authority to nullify such as it did not approve as consistent with those rights as they existed at the time of the adoption of this amendment. The argument, we admit, is not always the most conclusive where it draws from the consequences urged against the adoption of a particular construction of an instrument. But when, as in the case before us, these consequences are so serious, so far-reaching and pervading, so great a departure from the structure and spirit of our institutions; when the effect is to fetter and degrade the State Governments by subjecting them to the control of Congress in the exercise of powers heretofore universally ceded to them of the most ordinary and fundamental character; when, in fact, it radically changes the whole theory of the relations of the State and Federal Governments to each other, and of both these Governments to the people, the argument has force that is irresistible in the absence of language which expresses this purpose too clearly to need construction. We are convinced that no such results were intended by the Congress which proposed these amendments, nor by the Legislatures of the States which ratified them.

The principal value of this decision grows out of the fact that it clearly and unmistakably defines the province of the constitutional amendments, and will hereafter put a quietus upon the thousand-and-one follies seeking to be legalized by hanging on to the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court declares that "the existence of laws in the States where the newly-emancipated negroes resided, which discriminated with gross unjustice and hardship against them as a class," was the end sought to be remedied by the amendment, and adds:

> If the States did not conform their laws to its requirements, then by the fifth section of the article Congress was authorized to enforce it by suitable legislation. We doubt very much whether any action of a State not directed by way of discrimination against the negro race as a class, or on account of their race, will ever be held a cause within the purview of this provision. It is so clearly a provision for that race and that emergency that a strong case would be necessary for its application to any other.

This is not only judicially but historically true. The framers of the amendment, the Congress which passed it, and the Legislatures which ratified it, all understood its meaning alike. The whole people of this country knew that its intent was to invest the negro with the rights of the white man and make him a citizen, with the same privileges and immunities that white men enjoy, and that it had no power to interfere with municipal regulations, however unjust in themselves, or with previously-existing State rights, and only had binding force when the State sought to deprive the negro of his rights. It is only recently that any other construction has been placed upon it, and that people have sought to override the acts of State Governments by appeal to the provisions of this amendment. The decision, therefore, is not only of importance as defining the real scope of the constitutional amendments, but it is timely in meeting the emergencies which are constantly occurring in the relations of the Southern States to the Federal Government. It has long been needed as a check upon the centralizing tendencies of the Government, and upon the determination of the Administration to enforce its policy and to maintain its power even at the expense of the constitutional prerogatives of the States. The Supreme Court has not spoken a moment too soon, or any too boldly, on this subject.

A TRADES-UNION MURDER.

The murderous spirit that actuated the riotous iron-puddlers at Knightsville, Ind., has been found among the shoemakers of Cincinnati, who are associated under the generic name of the Knights of St. Crispin. At an inquest held in that city on Wednesday over the body of a man named Michael Reardon, it was shown, beyond reasonable doubt, that the man had been beaten to death by this association. His offense was that of earning an honest living for himself and that of his family in a manner that was not pleasing to the craft of which he had once been a member. The evidence showed that Reardon had twice associated himself with the Knights of St. Crispin, and had twice left them because he could not keep up with the dues and assessments without depriving his family of the necessaries of life. His widow testified before the Coroner's jury that her husband "left the Crispins twice because they extorted so much money he could not afford it." After abandoning the organization he went to work in a "scab" shop,—that is, for a firm that did not employ union men. Thereupon the Crispins expelled him, as they had a right to do. But their rancor did not stop at this. Some time after, Reardon was attacked on the street, about 10 o'clock in the night, by two ruffians, one of whom he recognized as a man named Grace, a prominent member of the order of Crispins, and another whom Reardon had not the opportunity of recognizing. Grace was a large, powerful man, and he seized Reardon by the arms in such a way as to render him helpless. Then Grace and his companion pummeled, and kicked, and choked their victim to their hearts' content. Reardon crawled home, where he made a dying statement to his wife, and, about 2½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, expired from the effects of the blows and wounds which he had received. The man had been literally mauled to death.

Reardon himself attributed his death to the Crispins. He at first concealed from his wife the extent of his injuries, and, in his dying statement, told her that he had done so because "he didn't want to give the Crispins that much satisfaction as to send for a doctor." The man Grace had attacked Reardon a few days before, without provocation, and had then given him a severe beating. It does not appear that there was any personal controversy between Reardon and Grace. On the contrary, a brother of Reardon, who still remained a member of the Crispin Society, and who was not on good terms with the murdered man, testified that he had heard a wish expressed in the society meetings that Michael Reardon might be made to leave Cosgrove's shop. The deceased and his wife believed both attacks to have been prompted by the Crispins as a means to force Reardon out of the "scab" shop back into the union. All the circumstances point in the same direction. The attack was made by two men, and was of a nature to indicate that there was no intention to murder Reardon, but to beat him sufficiently to teach him and others like him that they could not safely disregard the regulations of the craft.

If the riot in Indiana and the murder of Michael Reardon in Cincinnati are followed, as they should be, by the prompt punishment of the malefactors, the trades-unions may be taught to abandon some of their present rules and practices. If the associations did not actually order the attacks, the customs which they maintain led to them, and are responsible for them. They assume despotic power not only over their own members, but also over those who do not belong to their societies. They dictate to their members where they shall work, and where they shall not work. They say to all men who refuse to join their combinations, that they shall not work at all. This is class-tyranny of the most absolute kind. Being opposed to law, it can only be maintained by mob violence or midnight assassination. If this country is good for anything, it is because it protects every man in the right to earn his bread by any honest means which may suit his own inclinations. When the trades-unions declare that men may labor at such tasks, in such places, and for such time only as they may dictate, they array themselves against justice, and can only hope to enforce their dictum by riding over and riding down the rights of their fellows, in defiance of every law, human or divine. So far as the unions are combinations for advancing the interests of their class in a lawful manner, they may be, and generally are, useful agencies. But when they become organized conspiracies against the life, liberty, and property of all men who do not recognize their behests, they are outlaws, and it is the duty of government to regard and treat them in that light.

THE NEW RAILROAD AID LAW.

The State Senate on Wednesday passed a bill which will probably be fruitful of trouble should it become a law. The new Constitution peremptorily prohibits the subscription or donation of any money or bonds or other devices in aid of any railroads or canals by any municipality in the State. This Constitution became the law on the 8th of August, 1870. Unfortunately, perhaps, the Constitution provided that the prohibition should not apply to subscriptions *authorized* by popular vote of such municipalities taken before the adoption of the Constitution. Under this latter clause, there was a grand hurrying-up of the votes by towns and counties before the 8th of August, 1870, on which day the municipalities of Illinois had subscribed in aid of railways an aggregate sum of not less than $15,000,000. Of this sum there have been issued to the railways local bonds amounting to $13,500,000, bearing interest at rates ranging from 8 to 10 per cent per annum, and having twenty years to run. The annual charge for interest on the bonds already issued, taking the average at 9 per cent, is $1,215,000. The burden of this tax is already severely felt, and the expected benefits to result from the railroads have, in most cases, not been realized.

From one million to one million and a half of these bonds, though voted before Aug. 8, 1870, have not been issued, because the railroads for which the aid was intended have not been constructed. The failure to construct has proceeded from disorganization or worthlessness of the companies, or change of routes. The bill which passed the State Senate on Wednesday authorizes any city, town, or county which voted donations or subscriptions of bonds to any railroad corporation, in cases where such railroad has not been built, to subscribe such stock and issue such bonds to any other railroad corporation. The condition is, that such other railroad corporation shall construct a line of railroad in or through such municipality. Any railroad company desiring to obtain such bonds shall apply to the authorities of such county or town, and if a majority of the legal voters shall assent thereto, then such original subscription shall be transferred to the other railroad applying therefor.

This act is full of danger. It shows the pertinacity with which private corporations seek to plunder the public. The fact that these millions and a half of bonds are lying unissued in the various town and county treasuries has not escaped the observation of these railroad harpies. They sought this legislation two years ago, and now seek it again. The legislation is extra-constitutional. It seeks to make that which the Constitution prohibits legal. It authorizes new subscriptions in aid of railroads. A subscription in aid of the A B C Railroad cannot be converted into a subscription in favor of the E F G Railroad. The people voted in August, 1870, in favor of subscriptions to distinct railroad corporations, having distinct lines and routes. How can the Legislature declare that such subscriptions were voted for other railroads having other name and titles, and having other routes and termini? The Constitution limits the issue of bonds to those voted for specifically before the 8th of August. The Constitution did not legalize the future issue of bonds for railroad purposes generally. The acts of the Legislature never authorized the voting for or the issue of bonds to railroads generally. The notice of the election prescribed the name of the railroad corporation to whom the bonds were issued, and there was no more power to issue such bonds to any other corporation than there was to give them to the Emperor of China, nor can this power be now given. This very point is an adjudicated question determined by the Supreme Court of the United States. In a case taken up from this State (*Marsh vs. Fulton County*, 10 *Wallace*), where a county under the law of the Legislature voted a subscription of bonds to a particular railroad company, and that company changed its name before the issue of the bonds, though it remained practically the same company, and actually completed and maintained the road intended to be aided, the Supreme Court of the United States held that the issue and the delivery of bonds to one corporation which had been voted to another was void, and the holders of the bonds could not compel the payment thereof. The Court held that the issue of the bonds was authorized by the vote of the people, and that vote could not be tortured or construed into giving authority to issue bonds to any other corporation. Can the Legislature in 1873 declare that, where the people of any town or county voted in 1870 to donate bonds and tax themselves for twenty years to aid one railroad, they voted, in fact, to issue the bonds to any other railroad that might apply for them? This bill proposes nothing less than authority to make a new subscription, and is peremptorily prohibited by the Constitution.

The issue of these bonds will be extremely unfortunate, because it is absolutely certain that their ultimate payment will be resisted. We have already a case of refusal to pay county bonds, and the interest thereon, in Macoupin County; and in other counties there is a restiveness under these railroad aid debts which current events are by no means abating. When the men who are taxed to pay the interest on these bonds, and taxed inordinately for transportation by the railroads built with their money and credit, discover that there is a legal escape from liability, the probabilities are that they will test it, and avoid payment if they can. It is wrong for the Legislature to authorize the issue of any bonds whose legality is in question, thus enabling sharp practitioners to palm them off on innocent purchasers, and involving the latter in pecuniary loss or ruin.

NOTES AND OPINION.

There is being printed in many papers a list of Congressmen classified as "Guilty" or "Innocent" of the salary-grab, according to their recorded votes on that question. This classification will not do. There are none innocent, no not one, except a certificate of Treasurer Spinner can be shown. These certificates will be in demand, next year; and no other sort of a certificate will answer.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* (Morton) says:

> We should like to see our cotemporaries keep the possible dodge of leaving the money undrawn till after the next election, and taking it then, fresh in the minds of the people. It is a matter worth an occasional reference, to keep popular attention awake.

—The use of money in elections has been called to the attention of the Grand Jury at Buffalo, N. Y. We quote from the *Courier*:

> Judge Charles Daniels, in his charge to the Grand Jury, now in session in this city, a few days ago, took occasion to remind that body that the expenditure of money for political purposes was a matter that required investigation. He said he had reason to believe that a large amount of money had been spent in the last political campaign, in violation of the law, and it was not only within their power as a Grand Jury, but it was their duty to institute a searching investigation, that the law might be enforced and the offenders brought to justice. He said that about a year ago the case of Thomas J. Sizer vs. the Republican County Committee was tried before him, in which it incidentally appeared in evidence that ten thousand dollars had been expended for political purposes in the campaign three years before. Prosecution in this case was barred by statute of limitations else the attention of the Grand Jury would have been called to the matter then. He cautioned the jury that they must now give the matter the attention it deserved, inasmuch as it had become a serious evil, and if they refused to act in the premises he assuredly would take the matter in hand. Indeed he should hold them until they had exhausted the means of information within their reach. On Monday and yesterday several prominent political gentlemen were required to testify, but, the statements made before the Grand Jury being court secrets, we cannot favor our readers with the facts brought out in the inquisition.

—The only way is to take money out of politics as far as possible. Make offices worth less money, and people will not be so anxious to get them or to pay so much for them. As long as they are sure to make a fortune out of the legitimate proceeds or out of the stealings, they can afford to spend large sums to get them. If a county office will yield a man from $50,000 to $100,000 in two years, he can make money by giving $25,000 to get it.—*Indianapolis News.*

—There were many persons who could not believe that so shameless a thing as traffic in public offices could really be attempted, and much less that our member of Congress [E. D. Peck] could be a party to, or even cognizant of, such scandalous doings; and the *Commercial* was severely censured by some persons for co-operating against the abuse. But since the return of the said member with the $5,000 extra-salary grab in his pocket, ... it is some satisfaction to know that the Republicans of the District are not liable to the repetition of them.—*Toledo Commercial.*

—Up to last Saturday night only four Senators and ten Representatives have caused their back-pay to be returned to the Treasury. The amount returned by these fourteen gentlemen is $56,847, showing the average of back-pay to be a little over $4,000. Lists floating around of those who have refused the back-pay contain many names in excess of the fourteen; but for all over this number the funds still remain in the hands of the Senate and the House, subject to order of the grabbers.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—Now the Democrats, according to their share of representation in Congress, have partaken of the spoils. It does not become them to chide Republicans. As a party, the Democracy never had the chance to rob the country that the Republicans are improving. The manner in which they got away with the revenues of New York City shows their capacity. It is certainly not insignificant. The words Tammany Ring are as ill-flavored as those of Credit Mobilier. The public apprehension about the Democracy is the hoop that holds the Republican organization together.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Dunnell is a thrifty member of Congress from Minnesota. He wanted to build him a house this spring, but did not like to vote for the back salary grab which would put the means for doing so in his pocket. He therefore lobbied for the bill in all the stages of its passage, voting "where it would do most good" on collateral questions affecting it, and reserving his final vote on its passage till he was certain it was safe, then recording his name among the noes. The same afternoon he telegraphed to his home in Minnesota to "commence hauling sand," and his building operations are now progressing finely.—*Milwaukee News.*

—The habit of calling Congressmen thieves for many years has had its effect. They begin to believe they are so regarded, and, surrounded by corrupt influences continually in the City of Washington, they have acted like thieves, and go home richer in purse, but poorer in morals.—*Monroe (Wis.) Sentinel.*

—The New York *Evening Post* calls good men to witness the spectacle of "a Senate, at Albany, full of Republicans, deliberately incorporating legislation for persons into a fundamental law, some of which persons are the nominees of the old ring, and some of whom stand charged before the public with the foulest and meanest swindling of which a man can be guilty. The Republican party, which promised us reform, throws the shield of its protection over the old roguery and the old rogues."

—Alleging the inability of cultivated gentlemen like Charles Francis Adams to lead the masses, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "We need a brilliantly-educated ruffian,—a heroic, statesmanlike, high-minded, and honest blackguard,—a blatherskite with courage and real genius for public business."

—It is announced by the Philadelphia *Press* that, by a disgraceful trick of the last Legislature of Pennsylvania, the vote on the new Constitution cannot be opened and counted except by the next Legislature, which meets in January, 1874. Thus, if the vote is taken in August, as is proposed, it cannot be taken until January, and therefore the provisions against fraudulent elections will not go into effect until after the next election. This will provide the way for another set of legislators as unworthy as those who have just returned to their homes, and postpone for another year the reforms so urgently demanded.

—The Republican party of to-day is not the compact, earnest body of national men that Abraham Lincoln held to the fulfillment of a mighty work. That work achieved, and the grandest of successes attaching to it, the party as a party was fastened upon by the vilest of mankind, and they grew in power as it grew in strength.—*Galesburg (Ill.) Free Press.*

—To expunge all that is wrong, wrong must be spoken of when it occurs, and a diversity of opinions, if due thought is given them, will strengthen the movement by showing where this opinion is erroneous and that correct. We want deliberation; we want singleness of purpose; we want *decided* action—not one thing to-day, another to-morrow—to make headway against the oppressor.—*Yorkville (Ill.) Record.*

—It may not be generally known, nor the fact thoroughly appreciated at Springfield, but the people are in earnest—in dead earnest—in the revolution they have undertaken, and before the wave of righteous indignation which has been raised, a politician or an office-seeker will be as the feather in a tornado. Legislators at Springfield *must* be equal to the emergency, and find a remedy for the evil of which the people complain, or they will go down forever before the storm of popular wrath.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The farmers will never accomplish any good for themselves so long as they are tied to the tail of any political party—no matter what party it may be. Let them set up for themselves and run the machine awhile in their own interests. Let "Free Trade and Farmers' Rights" rule awhile, and see how it will work. It will put an end to the rule of State, and county, and township cliques—but never mind that; things can't be any worse than they are. Let some of the fat pigs be pulled off the teats and give the others a chance awhile. Let the farmers fire their bullets straight into the ballot-box every time they get a chance—and for men of their own selection. Don't leave the matter to the lawyers, or the office-holders, or the railroad men, or the manufacturers, or anybody else, however nice they may talk. Go at every wrong, or outrage, or oppression, with the ballot, in dead earnest. That's the only way to accomplish anything.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.*

—If the railroads understand their own interests, and are governed by common sense in shaping their policy, they will seek an alliance with the farmers, rather than to attempt to carry out a policy in violation of law and in conflict with the public sentiment. The farmers must and will insist that the railroads shall obey the laws of the State, the same as individuals—beyond that, there is no cause of hostility between the railroads and the farmers, but, on the contrary, there is every reason for a cordial co-operation to procure the repeal of the tariff.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

—Already we have had numerous instances, and they are still occurring throughout the South, and sometimes also at the North, in which elections are as absolutely controlled to bring about the desired results as an army is controlled by the commander-in-chief. If the next President is elected by the free votes of the people, the predictions of many of our most moderate and sagacious statesmen will be falsified.—*Galveston (Tex.) News.*

—We think it better to kill the Indians. The only way to deal with them now is to keep them on reservations, and the only way to keep them on reservations is to shoot them; at any rate, to shoot them whenever they venture to set foot outside the limits assigned them. To a great many kind-hearted but impracticable people our propositions sound harsh, unchristianlike, and demoniac; but, then, these folks cannot seem to understand that we are talking about demons. Nor would we be understood as recommending that the Government embark in the enterprise of exterminating Indians either as a pastime or a business; nothing of the sort. We would not by any means have Indians shot when they are behaving themselves; but we desire to be understood as saying that the only way to make Indians behave is to shoot them when they do not behave. That is all.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

A Defaulting Treasurer.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A Columbia (S. C.) despatch states that James M. Allen, Treasurer of Greenville County, was arrested yesterday, charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $40,000, received for taxes.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Passage of the Compromise Railroad Bill in the House.

The Senate Committee Vote to Substitute the Donahue Railroad Bill.

The General Tax Bill Passed in the House.

Work on the Appropriation Bills in the Senate.

The School Fund—The West Side Park Bill.

The House Votes for an Adjourned Session Next December.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PASSAGE OF THE RAILROAD BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, April 18.—The Railroad bill passed the House this morning, yeas 122, nays 10. There was no debate. The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander (Crawford),	Graham,	Orendorff,
Alexander (Montgomery),	Granger,	Penfield,
Anderson,	Grant,	Pinnell,
Armstrong (Grundy),	Grey,	Plowman,
Armstrong (La Salle),	Gridley,	Pollock,
Ballow,	Hart,	Race,
Barkley,	Harvey,	Ramey,
Bishop (Edgar),	Hawes,	Rankin,
Bishop (McHenry),	Henry,	Ray,
Blakely,	Herrington,	Rice,
Bocock,	Herting,	Rogers,
Booth,	Hite (Madison),	Rountree,
Branson,	Hildrup,	Savage,
Bryant,	Hoiles,	Sawyer,
Bullard,	Hollenback,	Scanlan,
Casey,	Jaquess,	Scott,
Cassedy,	Jessup,	Senne,
Carpenter,	Johnston,	Shaw,
Chambers,	Jones,	Sheridan,
Collins,	Kann,	Shumway,
Connolly,	Lane (Hancock),	Smith,
Crawford,	Lane (Dewitt),	Soule,
Cronkrite,	Lemma,	Starr,
Cullerton,	Loomis,	Stewart (Winnebago),
Darnell,	Mann,	Stewart (McLean),
Davis,	Massie,	Streetor,
Dement,	McAdams,	Stroud,
Dewey,	McDonald,	Taggart,
Dolan,	McGee,	Thomas,
Dalton,	McLaughlin,	Thornton,
Dunham,	McPherran,	Tillson,
Efner,	Meacham,	Truitt,
Ferrier,	Middlecoff,	Virden,
Flanders,	Mitchell,	Walker,
Forth,	Moore (Marshall),	Warner,
Freeland,	Moore (Adams),	Weymen,
Freeman,	Moose,	Webber,
Golden,	Moffett,	Weinheimer,
Gordon,	Mulvane,	Wood,
	Neville,	Mr. Speaker.
	Nulton,	
	Oakwood,	
	Oberly,	

NAYS.

Bradwell,	Jackson,	Sherman,
Condon,	Oleson,	Washburn,
Hay,	Quinn,	Webster.
Hopkins,		

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Dresser,	Leitze,	Snow,
Easley,	Lomax,	Swan,
Halpin,	Marsh,	Sylvester,
Hite (St. Clair),	Morrison,	Westfall,
Inscore,	Newton,	Wick,
James,	Peltzer,	Wicker,
Lewis,	Pyatt,	Wymore—21.

Of these, Inscore and Peltzer were in their seats, but oblivious to what was going on. Mr. Peltzer woke up half an hour after to find out he had not voted, and asked leave to be recorded in the affirmative. Westfall and Morrison could not explain their votes, and got mad and would not vote, which was quite foolish for men of their age. The bill now goes to the Senate. It is difficult to prophesy its fate, but probably it will be swallowed whole, if the friends of the Donohue bill fail to substitute it.

The following is the bill as it passed the House:

A BILL for an act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in the rates charged for the transportation of passengers and freights on railroads in this State, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State for the transportation of freights on said roads," approved April 7, A. D. 1871.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.* If any railroad corporation, organized or doing business in this State, under any act of incorporation, or general law of this State, now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, or any railroad corporation organized, or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of any other State, and doing business in this State, shall charge, collect, demand, or receive more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation for the transportation of passengers or freight, of any description, or for the use and transportation of any railroad car upon its track, or any of the branches thereof, or upon any railroad within this State which has the right, license, or permission to use, operate, or control, the same shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and upon conviction thereof shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. If any such railroad corporation aforesaid shall make any unjust discrimination in its rates or charges of toll, or compensation, for the transportation of passengers or freight of any description, or for the use and transportation of any railroad car upon its said road, or upon any of the branches thereof, or upon any railroads connected therewith, which it has the right, license, or permission to operate, control, or use, within this State, the same shall be deemed guilty of having violated the provisions of this act, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. If any such railroad corporation shall charge, collect, or receive, for the transportation of any passenger, or freight of any description, upon its railroad, for any distance, within this State, the same, or a greater amount of toll or compensation than is at the same time received for the transportation, in the same direction, of any passenger, or like quantity of freight of the same class, over a greater distance of the same railroad, or if it shall charge, collect, or receive, at any point upon its rail road, a higher rate of toll or compensation for receiving, handling, or delivering freight of the same class and like quantity, than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect, or receive at any other point upon the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive for the transportation of any passenger, or freight of any description, over its railroad, a greater amount as toll or compensation than shall, at the same time, be charged, collected, or received by it for the transportation of any passenger, or like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported in the same direction, over any portion of the same railroad, of equal distance; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons a higher or greater amount of toll or compensation than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons for receiving, handling, or delivering freight of the same class and like quantity, at the same point upon its railroad; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, for the transportation of any freight upon its railroad, a higher or greater rate of toll or compensation than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons, for the transportation of the like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported from the same point, in the same direction, over equal distances of the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars upon its railroad, for any distance, the same or a greater amount of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected, or received from any person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car of the same class or number, for a like purpose, being transported in the same direction, over a greater distance of the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars upon its railroad, a higher or greater toll or compensation than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars of the same class or number, for a like purpose, being transported from the same point, in the same direction, over an equal distance of the same railroad; all such discriminating rates, charges, collections, or receipts, whether made directly, or by means of any rebate, drawback, or other shift or evasion, shall be deemed and taken, against such railroad corporation, as prima facie evidence of the unjust discriminations prohibited by the provisions of this act, and it shall be not deemed a sufficient excuse or justification of such discrimination on the part of such railroad corporation, that the railway station or point at which it shall charge, collect, or receive the same or less rates of toll or compensation, for the transfer of such passenger or freight, or for the use and transportation of such railroad car the greater distance, than for the shorter distance, is a railway station or point at which there exists competition with any other railroad or means of transportation. This section shall not be so construed so as to exclude other evidence tending to show any unjust discrimination in freight and passenger rates. The provisions of this section shall extend and apply to any railroad, the branches thereof, and any road or roads which any railroad corporation has the right, license, or permission to use, operate, or control, wholly or in part within this state; *Provided, however*, that nothing herein contained shall be so constructed as to prevent railroad corporations from issuing commutation, excursion, or thousand-mile tickets, as the same are now issued by such corporations.

SEC. 4. Any such railroad corporation guilty of extortion, or guilty of making any unjust discrimination as to passenger or freight rates, or the rates for the use and transportation of railroad cars, or in receiving, handling or delivering freights, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000, for the first offense; and for the second offense not less than $5,000, nor more than $10,000, and for the third offense not less than $10,000 nor more than $20,000; and for every subsequent offense and conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine of $25,000: *Provided*, that in all cases under this act either party shall have the right of trial by jury.

SEC. 5. The fines hereinbefore provided for may be recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, and there may be several counts joined in the same declaration as to extortion and unjust discrimination, and as to passenger and freight rates, and for the use and transportation of railroad cars, and for receiving handling or delivering freights. If, upon the trial of any cause instituted under this act, the jury shall find for the people, they shall assess and return with their verdict, the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant, at any sum not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and the Court shall render judgment accordingly; and if the jury shall find for the people, and that the defendant has been once before convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, they shall return such finding with their verdict, and shall assess, and return with their verdict the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant at any sum not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000; and the Court shall render judgment accordingly; and if the jury shall find for the people, and that the defendant has been twice before convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, with respect to extortion or unjust discrimination, they shall return such finding with their verdict, and shall assess and return with their verdict, the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant, at any sum not less than $10,000, nor more than $20,000; and in like manner for every subsequent offense and conviction, such defendant shall be liable to a fine of $25,000: *Provided*, that in all cases under the provisions of this act, a preponderance of evidence in favor of the people shall be sufficient to authorize a verdict and judgment for the people.

SEC. 6. If any railroad corporation shall, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, ask, demand, charge, or receive of any person or corporation, any extortionate charge or charges for the transportation of any passengers, goods, merchandise, or property, or for receiving, handling, or delivering freights, or shall make any unjust discrimination against any person or corporation its charges therefor, the person or corporation so offended against may, for each offense, recover of such railroad corporation, in any form of action, three times the amount of damages sustained by the party aggrieved, together with costs of suit and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed by the Court where the same is heard, on appeal or otherwise, and taxed as a part of the costs of the case.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to personally investigate and ascertain whether the provisions of this act are violated by any railroad corporation in this State, and to visit the various stations upon the line of each railroad for that purpose, as often as practicable; and whenever the facts, in any manner ascertained by said Commissioners, shall, in their judgment, warrant such prosecution, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to immediately cause suits to be commenced and prosecuted against any railroad corporations which may violate the provisions of this act. Such suits and prosecutions may be instituted in any county in this State, through or into which the line of the railroad corporation sued for violating this act may extend. And such railroad and warehouse Commissioners are hereby authorized, when the facts of the case presented to them shall, in their judgment, warrant the commencement of such action, to employ counsel to assist the Attorney General in conducting such suit on behalf of the State. No such suits commenced by said Commissioners shall be dismissed, except said railroad and warehouse Commissioners and the Attorney General shall consent thereto.

SEC. 8. The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are hereby directed to make for each of the railroad corporations doing business in this State, as soon as practicable, a schedule of maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight and cars on each of said railroads; and said schedule shall, in all suits brought against any such railroad corporations, wherein is in any way involved the charges of any such railroad corporation, for the transportation of any passenger or freight or cars, or unjust discrimination in relation thereto, be deemed and taken, in all courts of this State, as prima facie evidence that the rates therein fixed are reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights and cars upon the railroads for which said schedules may have been respectively prepared. Said Commissioners shall, from time to time, and as often as circumstances may require, change and revise said schedules. When any schedules shall have been made or revised, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cause publication thereof to be made for three successive weeks, in some public newspaper published in the City of Chicago, in this State. All such schedules, purporting to be printed and published as aforesaid, shall be received and held, in all such suits, as prima facie the schedules of said Commissioners, without further proof than the production of the paper in which they were published, together with the certificate of the publisher of said paper, that the schedule therein contained is a true copy of the schedule furnished for publication by said Commissioners, and that it has been published the above specified time; and any such paper, purporting to have been published at said city, and to be a public newspaper, shall be presumed to have been so published at the date thereof, and to be a public newspaper.

SEC. 9. All printed books and pamphlets purporting to be the annual reports of the "Railroad and Warehouse Commission," to the Governor, shall be received and held, in all proceedings under the provisions hereof, as the reports of said Commission, without further proof, and the reports of said Commission are hereby made prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained, for all purposes under this act.

SEC. 10. In all cases under the provisions of this act, the rules of evidence shall be the same as in other civil actions, except as hereinbefore otherwise provided. All fines recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the County Treasury of the county in which the suit is tried, by the person collecting the same, in the manner now provided by law, to be used for county purposes. The remedies hereby given shall be regarded as cumulative to the remedies now given by law against railroad corporations, and this act shall not be construed as repealing any statute giving such remedies. Suits commenced under the provisions of this act shall have precedence over all other business, except criminal business.

SEC. 11. The term "railroad corporation," contained in this act, shall be deemed and taken to mean all corporations, companies or individuals now owning or operating, or which may hereafter own or operate any railroad, in whole or in part, in this State; and the provisions of this act shall apply to all persons, firms and companies, and to all associations of persons, whether incorporated or otherwise, that shall do business as common carriers upon any of the lines of railways in this State, (street railways excepted), the same as to railroad corporations hereinbefore mentioned.

SEC. 12. An act entitled "An act to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State for the transportation of freight on said roads," approved April 7, A. D. 1871, is hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect or repeal any penalty incurred or right accrued under said act prior to the time this act takes effect, nor any proceedings or prosecutions to enforce such rights or penalties.

ADJOURNMENT.

The resolutions relative to adjournment were taken up this morning, when Mr. Cassedy opposed their consideration until the Railroad bill was disposed of. Mr. Bradwell wanted the time fixed. Mr. Moffitt thought they should wait until they could see their way clear. Mr. Hawes thought it would be foolish to fix the time within the next two weeks. Mr. Oberly believed it was time enough to fix the adjournment when they were ready to go home. Mr. Inscore could see no necessity for an adjourned session; it would be useless, ineffectual, and expensive. The most acceptable thing to the people that the Assembly could do was to adjourn sine die. The people would rejoice, would throw up their hats when they knew they had parted to meet no more. Mr. Grey believed they should not fix the time for a sine die adjournment, but should work on until everything essential was accomplished, and they should go home and never come back. Mr. Johnston would like personally to go home, but his judgment and his constituents demanded an adjourned session to finish up the business prepared. They could not, without jeopardizing legislation, decide to adjourn in one week. Mr. Axelander, of Montgomery, said they had been here all winter trying to pass a Railroad bill, some persons thinking they could, by a master stroke of policy, astonish the people by railroad legislation. He thought they should fix the time for adjournment. Mr. Armstrong, of Grundy, moved to lay the whole thing on the table, and it was so laid.

Subsequently, Mr. Haines offered a resolution, stating that a large number of bills were before the House which would be lost to the State (much loss, indeed), and would occupy the time of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, if the Twenty-eighth did not dispose of them, therefore there should be an adjourned session. Why should this Legislature anticipate the work of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly? Why not take in the Thirtieth also, or finish up legislation for the next ten years. It was a lame argument, and would not have amounted to anything were it not backed up by the potent influence of $5 a day. Mr. Grey presented a substitute expressing the sense of the House that an adjourned session was inexpedient. Mr. Johnston moved to table the substitute, and it was tabled—91 to 37. The Hawes resolution was adopted—94 to 44. This indicates the tone of the House, and the Senate is probably in the same frame of mind. There is no doubt that the poor people will have ninety days more of these legislators, tinkering at their laws, upsetting them at an expense of $1,500 a day. The names of the men who, in cold blood and of malice aforethought, voted to perpetrate this fraud upon their constituents, will be found elsewhere. It is a blacklist that should be closely scanned, as each man has voted himself guilty of petty larceny for every day of the extra session. There is no need of the meeting. There was reason for a second session of the last Legislature, in that laws had to be made to conform to the new Constitution, but that session should not be a precedent. It looks as if an annual session of the Legislature was contemplated in future, in violation of the Constitution, which expressly provides for a biennial session, and, in case of emergency, the Governor could convene a special session to consider subjects specified in the call. The House was afraid to trust the Governor, knowing very well that he would find no emergency, simply because none could exist.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

Much hard feeling has been created in the Senate over the two-mill school tax. The Ap-

propriation bill, as reported from the Committee, in the twenty-fourth item provided for appropriating the sum of "$1,000,000 annually out of the State School fund to pay the amount of the Auditor's orders issued for the distribution of said fund to the several counties. The Auditor shall issue his warrant on the proper evidence that the amount distributed has been paid to the County School Superintendents." This one million dollars was intended as a substitute for the 2 mill tax, which, in previous years, was limited to that amount, though it never reached it. In 1870, the amount collected by this tax all over the State was $913,718.16, of which Cook County paid over and above her share of the tax $80,989.21. In 1871, the amount of the tax was $927,137.87, of which Cook County paid $150,423, or about one-sixth, receiving as her share only $95,919.14. It seems that under the new Revenue law the 2-mill tax will, according to an estimate in the Auditor's office, produce $1,500,000, or nearly that sum. The southern Senators struck out the fixed sum of $1,000,000 and inserted the old 2-mill tax, the same as before, except that, instead of limiting the amount to be realized therefrom to $1,000,000, the limit was extended to $1,500,000. As Cook County pays from one-sixth to one-fifth of all the taxes in the State, this would take out of the pockets of her tax-payers from $80,000 to $100,000, most of which would be distributed to educate the children of other portions of the State. This angered the Cook County Senators, and they determined to kill the bill. They failed, and the bill was ordered to a third reading, all the members representing other appropriations going with the Southern members and defeating the Cooks, who tried to form a coalition with the Insane Asylums, Deaf and Dumb, and other institutions. The "Cooks" will probably find themselves out in the cold, as the institutions will pass the general appropriation bill in consideration of votes from the Southern members to secure their appropriations.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE CANAL.

Some three years ago, while the canal was under the control of "Trustees," four canal-boats struck on a rock and went to the bottom of the great deep. The owners of the unlucky craft brought suit for damages, amounting to $25,000, against the Trustees, who subsequently turned over the canal to the Commissioners, and the suitors were without remedy. In order to give them an equitable chance to recover damages, Mr. Armstrong, of LaSalle, reported from the Canal Committee a bill providing that suits against the Trustees might be held against the Commissioners.

THE WEST SIDE PARK BILL

was reported by the Cook County delegation, with the recommendation that it do pass. The amendments striking out general taxation for sewers and requiring the consent of the Council and Board of Public Works to their construction were adopted. Mr. Cullerton moved to amend further by limiting the amount to be raised by the $3 mill tax to $100,000, accompanying it by a speech, in which he complained of the heavy taxation borne by the people. Mr. Sherman reminded the House that Chicago had to pay 7 per cent on the valuation. The bill was intended to improve the property of men who were lobbying to secure its passage. He believed $100,000 a year was sufficient for park purposes. Mr. Scanlan and Mr. Bradwell were eloquent in praise of the bill, and of heathing places. Mr. McLaughlin dwelt upon the injustice of taxing his constituents to improve property six miles away. The amendment was lost—51 to 41. Mr. Oleson moved to strike out personal property, which was lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. While the fate of the bill was doubtful, pestiferous lobbyists, self-impelled by selfish motives, were begging around the house, fawning upon members, and begging their votes. It will probably go through the House, and the Senate may concur in the amendments, as it stands. The bill allows the full extent of the 3-mill tax, about $120,000, to be raised, besides the special assessments. It also restores the salary of the Vice-President of the Board, amounting to $4,000 a year.

C., L. & C. R. R. BILL.

Senate bill 415, introduced in the interest of the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railway, passed the House to-day. It seems that the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad was to build a road between St. Annes and the State line, and give to the Chicago, Lafayette & Cincinnati Road certain privileges on conditions that the latter line would make the former their route from Cincinnati and Lafayette to Chicago. Subsequently, a line was finished from St. Annes to Kankakee, and the Lafayette Road now make their line to Chicago via Kankakee, leaving the Danville Road out of doors. The Danville people went to work to burst the Lafayette people, who, it was decided in court, had no organization. The Danville Company proceeded to condemn the right of way over their former ally, when the latter introduced the bill legalizing railroad companies under the old law, and after the adoption of the new Constitution. The bill, though couched in general language, is special legislation, and shows how easily the Constitution may be evaded.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

An attempt was made in the Senate to locate the Feeble-Minded Institute at Peoria, which failed, and the bill appropriating $200,000 to build at Jacksonville was ordered to a third reading. So were the following. One hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred dollars to enlarge the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; $65,000 to rebuild the Blind Asylum; $7,854 to the Antietam Monument Association.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House ordered to a third reading the Fire Patrol bill, and the Senate bill allowing boys not under 12 years to work in coal-mines. The House passed a bill depriving members of the last General Assembly of the privileges of distributing the fifth volume of the Geological Report, which belonged to them by courtesy, and conferred the right upon the members of the present irreproachable body. Mr. Shaw very properly denounced the proceeding as a swindle, a breach of good faith, and discourtesy. It proved the present House less honest and conscientious than the House whose privileges the members confiscated to their own use. The present members will also distribute the sixth volume. The House passed its bill giving the Chicago & Pacific Railway the right of way through the Insane Asylum Grounds at Elgin. The House bill appropriating $80,000 to complete the Southern Normal School building at Carbondale was beaten in the morning, re-considered and passed in the afternoon. It has to go through the Senate yet.

THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD ASSOCIATION

Have written to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs for money to adorn the grounds. It won't be given.

THE COMPROMISE RAILROAD BILL IN THE SENATE.

The troubles of the House Railroad bill have begun in the Senate. After the first reading, it was referred to the Railroad Committee, which held what was supposed to be a secret meeting in the afternoon. There was not much that was secret about it after all. Mr. Donahue took the chair, and the bill was taken up. To test the sense of the meeting, Mr. Youngblood moved to return it to the Senate, with a recommendation that it pass. Mr. Steele promptly moved to strike out the enacting clause, and insert the Donahue bill. Mr. Whiting demanded the yeas and nays, and he and Mr. Sandford had a passage-at-arms, after which the roll was called, resulting in the adoption of Mr. Steele's motion by 5 to 2, Whiting and Nicholson voting no. A sub-committee, consisting of Donahue, Dow, Sanford, Steele, and Whiting, were put in charge of the amendment, with the understanding that they were to improve it. The gentlemen are busy at work, and will report to the Committee, when something will be transmitted to the Senate. The unamended Donahue bill, to emphatically rejected the other day, cannot return to the House without danger of another defeat, and some of the members are angry already at the Senate Committee. It is likely that another hybrid bill will be reported containing portions of both the Donahue and House bill. The Senate has lost its fire, and is not as willing to pass a railroad bill as it was a month ago, and there are many Senators who would not weep if no bill was passed. The Senate will not act on the bill until the middle of next week, and it is not improbable that the adjournment will have to be again postponed on account of it.

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Scanlan, by request, said he introduced a bill appropriating $500 to pay the witness in the Penitentiary] investigation, and 10 cents a mile to each committeeman who did any traveling for the State during the session. This is rather a liberal allowance, and an unjust discrimination against the pockets of the people. Ten cents a mile would give these nomadic legislators a profit of about 500 per cent if they paid their fares, but, as most of them traveled on passes it would be clear again. Their hotel expenses were little or nothing, as they generally fed at public institutions. The actual expenses is all they are entitled to. The bill is full of sin. A similar bill in the Senate was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The bill allowing railroad companies that have not organized under their charters to change their location, a bit of special legislation intended to revive a defunct scheme in Kane and Boone Counties, is very bad. It received sixty-one votes, was reconsidered, and the previous question laid upon the table. Occasionally the House remembers there is a Constitution in this State.

DESPLAINES.

The Senate passed the House bill repealing the act organizing the Town of Desplaines.

GENERAL TAX BILL.

The House passed its bill levying a tax of $2,500,000 in 1873, and $1,500,000 in 1874 for State purposes.

DIVORCE.

The House passed a bill allowing the Court to order alimony in divorce cases when an appeal is taken.

EVENING SESSIONS.

The two Houses held evening sessions and did some business. The Senate, being exhausted, adjourned until Monday evening, and the House until the morning.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18.—The Senate met at 9 o'clock, President EARLY in the chair. Roll-call was responded to by twenty-seven Senators, several others appearing immediately thereafter.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Consideration of the Appropriation bills was resumed, and the following were read a first time:

House bill 488, making appropriations for the Northern Insane Asylum.

House bill 564, the Deficiency Appropriation bill, for the same institution.

The following were considered by sections, and ordered to a third reading:

Senate bill 285, making an appropriation for the Southern Insane Asylum.

Senate bill 320, making appropriation for the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Senate bill 80, making appropriation for the erection of a chapel, dining-room, and school buildings for the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville was considered.

Mr. BALDWIN moved to amend by reducing the appropriation of $100,000 to $80,000.

Mr. THOMPSON moved to postpone further consideration of the Appropriation bills until 2:30 p. m. Lost—yeas, 8; nays, 30.

Mr. PALMER moved to postpone further consideration until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m. Lost—yeas, 10; nays, 30.

Mr. STRONG moved the previous question. Carried—yeas, 32; nays, 10—as follows:

YEAS.		
Baldwin,	Ferrell,	Sanford,
Brooks,	Glenn,	Sheldon,
Brown,	Green,	Starne,
Burke,	Henry,	Steele,
Burns,	Hinchcliffe,	Strong,
Canfield,	Jacobs,	Voris,
Casey,	Kehoe,	Ware,
Castle,	Lee,	Warren,
Cunningham,	McGrata,	Whiting,
Cusey,	Murphy,	Youngblood—32.
Donahue,	Patterson,	
NAYS.		
Crews,	Nicholson,	Shepard,
Cummings,	Palmer,	Thompson,
Dow,	Reynolds,	Wilcox—10.
Hampton,		
ABSENT AND NOT VOTING.		
Archer,	Short,	Williamson,
Gundlach,	Upton,	Yager—8.
Hundley,	Waite,	

Mr. REYNOLDS moved to adjourn until 2:30 o'clock p. m. Lost—yeas, 9; nays, 30.

The main question was then put and carried—yeas, 34; nays, 7, and Mr. Baldwin's amendment so adopted.

Mr. THOMPSON moved to recommit the bill to the Appropriation Committee, and subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. REYNOLDS renewed the motion.

After considerable debate the previous question was moved and ordered, and the motion to recommit put and lost—yeas, 19; nays, 26.

Mr. SANFORD offered an amendment to Sec. 2, providing that vouchers for expenditures shall be approved by the Governor.

Mr. BROWN offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that the amount appropriated shall be in full. The latter was adopted, and the bill as amended ordered to a third reading by a vote of yeas, 33; nays, 11.

Senate bill 240, making an appropriation for the purchase of heating apparatus for the Normal University, at Normal, was then taken up, considered, and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. HAMPTON, the

HOUSE RAILROAD BILL,

preventing extortion, and unjust discrimination, was read a first time and referred to the Railroad Committee.

OTHER APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The regular order was resumed, and Senate bill making an appropriation for the construction of buildings for the Institution for the Education of Feeble Minded Children was considered.

The Committee submitted an amendment to the bill increasing the amount appropriated to $200,000, which the report was concurred in, but subsequently Mr. CUMMINGS moved to reconsider the vote of concurrence, and Mr. YOUNGBLOOD offered an amendment reducing the appropriation to $100,000, sending the discussion of which the Senate adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Consideration of the Appropriation bills in aid of the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children was resumed.

Mr. YOUNGBLOOD'S amendment was put to vote and lost.

Mr. CANFIELD offered an amendment providing that an appropriation of $100,000 be paid out of the levy of 1873, and the balance, $100,000, payable after April, 1875. Adopted.

Mr. CREWS moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, but subsequently withdrew it, and Mr. BURKE renewed the motion. It was lost, and after the failure of several amendments changing the location of the institution, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The House bill making appropriation for the Southern Insane Asylum, was read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Senate bill 319, making appropriations for the current expenses of the Reform School, also, the bill making appropriations for the erection of the buildings for the same institution were considered and ordered to a third reading. Also, Senate bill 85, making appropriation to the Antietam National Cemetery. Same order.

Senate bill 159, providing for the erection of buildings for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, was considered. The emergency clause was stricken out and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Senate bill 232, providing for the completion of the Northern Insane Asylum, was ordered to a third reading.

On motion, adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7:30 p. m.

House bill 370, amending the Registry law, was considered by sections.

Mr. LEE offered an amendment striking out the provisions in Section 1 which limits the application of the law to towns, cities, and townships polling more than 1,500 votes. Lost—yeas, 8; nays, 31.

Mr. STORM moved to strike out the enacting clause.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

House bill 80, authorizing Circuit Judges to hold a branch or branches of courts elsewhere than in their districts, was considered and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. YOUNGBLOOD'S motion to adjourn this evening until Monday evening was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 20.

Senate bill 415, amending the act providing for the incorporation of associations organized for the purpose of constructing railroads, passed by the Senate and amended by the House, was taken up and the House amendments concurred in.

Senate bill 423, making an appropriation for repairing the Executive mansion, was ordered to a third reading.

Executive messages were taken up and sundry Notaries Public confirmed.

House bill 545, repealing the act changing the name of the Town of Bond to Desplaines, was considered, read a third time, and passed—yeas, 31; nays, 1.

Senate bill 429, allowing mileage to members of standing and special committees and their clerks for expenses incurred in traveling upon public business, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill 453, regarding Assessors and Collectors of taxes in incorporated cities, was considered, and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned until Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

HOUSE.

CANAL TRUST.

The Committee on Canal and River Improvements reported a bill to settle up and close the trust of the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Read a first time.

NEW BILL.

By Mr. SMITH—To provide for the removal of the remains of members of the Legislature who died while members, and were buried at Vandalia.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION

was taken up.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (LaSalle) offered a substitute for the pending resolution and amendment, providing for an adjournment on the 26th inst. until Jan. 7, 1874.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (Grundy) moved to lay the resolution and amendments on the table. Carried.

COMPROMISE RAILROAD BILL.

The special order was the consideration of the Compromise Railroad bill,—House, 574,—which was read a third time.

Mr. TRUITT moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the bill passed—yeas, 122; nays, 10.

ADJOURNMENT AGAIN.

Mr. HAINES offered a resolution providing for an adjourned session, to commence on the first Monday of December next.

Mr. BRADWELL offered a substitute, declaring an adjourned session inexpedient.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to lay the substitute on the table. Carried—yeas, 91; nays, 37.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 94; nays, 44, as follows:

YEAS.		
Alexander (Crawford),	Harvey,	Pelteau,
Alexander (Montgomery),	Hite (Madison),	Penfield,
Anderson,	Hite (St. Clair),	Pinnell,
Armstrong (Grundy),	Holbrook,	Plowman,
	Jaques,	Quinn,
Armstrong (LaSalle),	Jackson,	Ramey,
Ballou,	Johnston,	Rankin,
Barkley,	Lane (Hancock),	Rice,
Bishop (Edgar),	Lane (DeWitt),	Rogers,
Bishop (McHenry),	Lemma,	Savage,
Bocock,	Mann,	Sawyer,
Bradwell,	Masin,	Scanlan,
Branson,	McAdams,	Senne,
Bullard,	McDonald,	Shaw,
Cassell,	McGee,	Sheridan,
Connolly,	McLaughlin,	Smith,
Cronkrite,	McPherran,	Soule,
Davis,	Meacham,	Stewart (McLean),
Dement,	Middlecoff,	Strachan,
Dewey,	Mitchell,	Stroud,
Dolan,	Moore (Marshall),	Taggart,
Dolton,	Moore (Adams),	Tilson,
Efner,	Moore,	Walker,
Ferrir,	Moffett,	Warner,
Flanders,	Mulvaney,	Washburn,
Freeland,	Neville,	Wayman,
Freeman,	Oakwood,	Webber,
Golden,	Oberly,	Weinheimer,
Graham,	Orendorf,	Westfall,
Granger,	Osgood,	Mr. Speaker—94.
	NAYS.	
Blakely,	Gridley,	Pollock,
Booth,	Hay,	Ray,
Bryant,	Henry,	Rountree,
Casey,	Herrington,	Scott,
Carpenter,	Herting,	Sherman,
Chambers,	Hildrup,	Shumway,
Collins,	Hollen,	Snow,
Condon,	Hopkins,	Starr,
Crawford,	Isscore,	Stewart (Winnebago),
Cullerton,	Jessup,	Tagert,
Darnell,	Jones,	Thomas,
Dunham,	Kaun,	Thornton,
Forth,	Loomis,	Webster,
Gordon,	Morrison,	Wick,
Grant,	Nulton,	Wood—44.
Grey,		

REVENUE BILL.

House bill 567, to provide the necessary revenue for State purposes, was temporarily laid aside.

SCHOOL FUND.

House bill 566, to authorize the use of public grounds for school purposes, failed to pass—yeas, 59; nays, 60.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

House bill 438, to provide for the publication and distribution of the Fifth Volume of the Geological Reports, amending the act of 1872, passed—yeas, 104; nays, 17.

NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

House bill 245, appropriating $18,000 for the completion of the Southern Illinois Normal University was lost—yeas, 71; nays, 52.

Mr. OBERLY moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to pass.

Recess till 2½ p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Oberly's motion to reconsider the vote on bill 245 prevailed. The roll was called and the bill passed—yeas, 85; nays, 37.

RIGHT OF WAY.

House bill 331, granting to the Northwestern Railroad Company the right of way over the grounds of the Northern Insane Asylum, passed—yeas, 104; nays, 17.

FEES AND SALARIES.

House bill 471, to amend Section 51 of the Fees and Salaries act, in relation to officers receiving their salaries, in whole or in part, from fees collected passed—yeas, 103; nays, 8.

THE REVENUE BILL.

House bill 567, to provide the necessary revenue for State purposes, was again taken up and passed—yeas, 107; nays, 2.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.

House bill 415, the Railway Construction bill, passed—yeas, 92; nays, 16.

MATTOON.

House bill 355, to repeal the act establishing a Court of Common Pleas in the City of Mattoon, passed—yeas, 124; nays, 3.

WEST SIDE PARK BILL.

The Select Committee, consisting of the Cook County delegation, reported back Senate bill 89, the West Side Park bill, with amendments, which were adopted.

Mr. CULLERTON offered an amendment providing that the tax levied under the provisions of the bill shall in no case exceed $100,000 in any one year.

Mr. OLESON offered an amendment exempting personal property from taxation for this purpose. Lost.

THIRD READING.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: House bill 201, to provide for the erection of additional buildings for the accommodation of the blind; House bill 17, authorizing Boards of Underwriters to maintain fire patrols; House bill 347, amending the act in regard to the health and safety of coal miners; House bill 408, to punish officers for being intoxicated when on duty; new bill, by Mr. EFNER, to amend a section of the Stock law.

Recess till 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

By Mr. SCANLAN—To allow mileage to members and clerks of standing committees which have incurred traveling expenses while attending to the business of the State.

House bill 991, to prevent the desecration of cemeteries, passed—yeas, 90; nays, 4.

House bill 462, to amend the act in regard to eminent domain, passed—yeas, 83; nays, 15.

House bill 147, to enable certain railroads to change their termini, failed to pass—yeas, 18; nays, 69.

House bill 546, requiring Trustees and other officers of State institutions to give bonds, passed—yeas, 14; nays, 0.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to reconsider the vote by which House bill 247, the Railroad Termini bill, was lost.

Mr. CASSELDY moved to lay that motion on the table. Carried.

House bill 442, to amend the Divorce law, passed—yeas, 81; nays, 3.

House bill 343, concerning evidence and depositions in civil cases, passed—yeas, 77; nays, 12.

Adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 18.—All apprehensions of further panic have passed away. With the exception of Lockwood & Co., no further failures are reported. Money has returned to 7 per cent, and all the markets for securities are firm. A cheerful feeling prevailed all departments of business to-day. The enormous liquidations on the Stock Exchange for some days past, the the steady influx of currency from the interior, and large sum of town purchases of stocks had their natural effect.

The Grand Jury failed to indict any one for usury, but on the contrary recommended the repeal of the Usury law.

The highest rate of money for to-day was ⅛ and interest, from which there was a fall to 1-16 at 1 o'clock, and 7 per cent by half-past 2, which was the closing rate.

Foreign exchange was firmer, with leading bankers asking 107⅞ for sixty days, and 108¼ for sight, though the highest actual business in the former was at 107⅛, with sight at 108⅛@108⅜.

Gold was active and higher on purchases for bull account. The market advanced from 117⅞ to 118⅛, closing at 118@118¼. The cable reports £178,000 shipped here from London, but the movement this way can hardly be more than temporary. Loans at 7 per cent per annum to 1-32 per day. Clearings, $83,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $94,000. Custom receipts, $220,000.

Imports of dry goods for the week, $2,300,000, and those of merchandise estimated at $9,000,000.

The prepayment of the May interest by the Treasury is expected to begin next week.

The legal tenders outstanding show a decrease of $53,000,000.

Governments were strong and ⅛@⅛ per cent higher, while foreign bankers made large purchases for shipment.

State bonds were neglected.

Railroad mortgages are dull, but firm.

The stock market reflected the improved condition of affairs generally, and there was the same eagerness to buy as there was recently to sell. Early dealings were unsettled by the failure of Lockwood & Co., under which prices fell ½@2½ per cent, but the market soon recovered its tone, and became active and buoyant.

The suspensions of Lockwood & Co., and Brownell & Brother are expected to be temporary. The chief feature of the day was Pacific Mail, which fluctuated from 91⅞ to 55½ and 59½, with purchasers of fully 11,000 shares in the last hour at above 59; Western Union at 82½@83⅜, with a heavy business; New York Central at 100⅝@101, @101¾; Erie at 64⅞@65⅛; Lake Shore at 91⅛@93, @92⅞; Ohios at 43@43¼; Northwest, common, at 77⅛@79⅞; Rock Island at 108⅜@106¼@108⅛; St. Paul, common, at 55@56¼@56; Harlem at 125@127; Indiana Central at 86@88, @88½; Panama at 108@107@109; Union Pacific at 32½@31¼@32½; St. Joseph at 39¼@40¾; and Hartford & Erie at 8¾@8⅝.

Sterling exchange, 107⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '62	120¼	Coupons, '67	119¾
5-20s of '62	117⅞	Coupons, '68	117
Coupons, '64	117⅞	New 5s	113
Coupons, '65	119¼	10-40s	113
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅞	Currency 6s	123½
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	93¼	Virginias, old	43
Tennessee, old	77⅝	North Carolinas	32
Tennessee, new	77	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	49		
STOCKS.			
Custom	97	St Paul pfd	71
W. U. Tel	85¾	Wabash	39¾
Quicksilver	33	Wabash pfd	56¼
Adams Express	93¾	Fort Wayne	93½
Wells Fargo	78	Terre Haute	15
American Express	66	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	73¾	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	59	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	101¼	Ohio & Mississippi	44
Erie	66½	C., C. & C	98
Erie pfd	73¾	C., R. & Q	109
Harlem	127	Lake Shore	92½
Harlem pfd		Indiana Central	93¾
Michigan Central	104	Illinois Central	117
Pittsburgh	83¼	Union Pacific stock	32½
Northwestern	79¼	Union Pacific bonds	86¼
Northwestern pfds	88	Central Pacific bonds	105¾
Rock Island	108¾	Del. Lack. & Western	99
N. J. Central	99¼	B., H. & Erie	9¼
St. Paul	87½		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 18—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 12s 5d@11s 7d; club, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 25s 3d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull. White wheat, 11s 4d@11s 7d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Lard, 39s 9d.

LONDON, April 18—5 p. m.—Consols, 93⅜; 5-20s of '65, 91⅛; do of '67, 92⅝; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 90; Erie, 51¼.

Petroleum, 12s. Turpentine, 41s.

FRANKFORT, April 18.—5.30s of '82, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Cotton steadier; middling uplands, 9⅛@9¼d; middling Orleans, 9¼d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000; speculation and export, 2,000; April delivery from Savannah or Charleston, 9d; sales for the week, 63,000; export, 6,000; speculation, 3,000; stocks, 694,000; American, 321,000; receipts, 43,000; American, 23,000; actual export, 10,000; stock afloat, 525,000; American, 208,000.

Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat average 11s 4d@11s 8d; club, 11s 9d@12s; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 2d@27s 6d.

Beef, 58s 6d. Cheese, 62s. Cumberland middles, 40s 3d; short rib middles, 40s 3d.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 2,000 qrs; no American; corn, 18,000 qrs; American, 14,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and tending down.

ANTWERP, April 18.—Refined petroleum, 49¼c.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 18.—BEEVES—To-day's receipts, 82 cars or 850 head; total, 4,000 head since Monday against 3,170 head the same time last week. The market was rather quiet as it is a close holiday with the Jews, but the offerings were all sold at about previous quotations, including 15 cars fair Illinois steers, 7 cwt, at 12¾@13¼c; 6 cars, 6¾ cwt, at 11¼@13¼c; 6 cars, 6@6¾ cwt, at 11½@11¾c; 3 cars, 7 cwt, at 12c; and 6 cars 1st Texans, strong, 7 cwt, at a fraction under 12c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 16 cars, or 2,140, making 8,300 for four days, against 7,800 last week. The market for unshorn sheep is depressed in consequence of the large auction sale of wool here, yesterday, at extremely low figures, but mutton continues firm, and sheared sheep sold readily at full prices. Sales: 4 cars ordinary to good sheared Western sheep, 80 to 90 lbs, at 6¼@7c; 4 cars unshorn, 82 to 95 lbs, 7½@8¼c, and 1 car good, 100 lbs, 8½c.

SWINE—Receipts, 4,630, making 24,740 for four days, against 17,500 the same time last week. None were offered alive, but good corn-fed are wanted at 5½c. Dressed hogs are firmer at a further advance,—closing at 7¼@8c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Business continues quiet with the commission houses, and the jobbing movement was unsatisfactory. Domestic cottons are firm for the best makes, but low grades are irregular, and in some cases lower. Atlantic L. and LL brown sheetings are severally 12½@10c. Adirondacks, Hill, Lonsdale, "Fruit of the Loom," and other fine sheetings, are sold ahead by the agents. Woolens and shawls are inactive. Prints, shirting, stripes, and percales, are in fair request. Foreign goods are very quiet.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18.—COTTON—Steady; middling uplands, 19½c. Sales, futures, 25,000 bales; June, 18⅝c; May, 18 11-16@18 15-16c; June, 19@19 5-16c; July, 19¼@19½c; Oct. 113c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy, and a shade easier. Receipts, 14,000 bris; superfine Western and State, $5.70@6.35; common to good, $6.75@7.40; good to choice, $7.60@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.00@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.00. Rye flour rather more active, at $4.10@5.00. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat opened heavy and lower, closed steady; receipts, 26,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.62@1.63; choice Northwest, $1.60½; white Western, $1.67. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn active and higher; receipts, 16,000 bu; new mixed Western afloat, 56c; old do, 66½c; store, 64@64½c; yellow Western, 65½@66c. Oats in moderate request and unchanged; receipts, 16,000 bu.

OLIVE SEED—Quiet and steady; State and Western, $3½@3c; timothy quiet, at $3.65@4.00.

HAY—Quiet; Western, 1½@1¾c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16½@18¾c. Sugar weak; fair to good refining, 7¾@8¼c. Molasses quiet and firm; New Orleans, 57@75c. Rice quiet at 7¼@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10c; refined, 20¾c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 54@54½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $16.25; prime mess, $14.50@17.50. Beef unchanged and quiet. Cut meats quiet and firmer; boxed thy-cured shoulders, 7¾c; hams, 12@13c. Middles firm; short clear, April and May, 10c; long clear, 9¾c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 9 1-16@9½c; kettle, 9¾@9 5-16c. Butter—Dull; buyers' favor; fair to prime Western at 30@39c.

CHEESE—Steady at 15c.

WHISKEY—Shade easier at 91½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn stronger; sales, 12,000 bu No. 2 Western at 53c; 2 cars do at 54c. Oats quiet and strong; sales, 1,000 bu white Western at 43c. Rye and barley neglected.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 18.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.63. Corn dull at 53c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1.10.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.51½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.32. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 40c. Corn fair demand, higher; No. 2 mixed, 38½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 65c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 spring, 84c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; amber Michigan, $1.67; seller May, $1.63; seller June, $1.49; No. 2 red winter, $1.49; demand and lower; high mixed, 45½c; seller May, 44¾ @44½c; seller June, 45½c; seller July, 46½c; seller August, 48c; low mixed, 42½c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 1, 40c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.60@4.65; mammoth, $5.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, $1.58, closed with $1.57 bid; No. 1, $1.56; ambers, $1.54. Corn steady; No. 1 mixed, 44c; yellow, 45c. Oats in good demand at 35½c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull at $4.85@4.90.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull but unchanged; business very light. Wheat heavy; only sample lots sold. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed 34c, on east track; 36c for sacked. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 36c in warehouse; 39c for sacked. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 85c. Rye easier at 65½c for prime.

WHISKEY—Dull at 88@87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $17.26 for spot; $18.00 for seller July. Dry salted meats firm and higher, with sales of clear sides at 9c buyer April. Bacon firm, with some sales at an advance, but the speculative demand is subsiding; clear sides, 9¾@10c cash; 10¼c for last half June; 11c for last half July; 11¼c for last half August. Nothing and order for lots, 7¾c, 9¾c, 9½c, 10c. Lard firm; prime steam, 8¾c up comntr; 8¾@9 spot.

HOGS—Unchanged at $4.70@5.10.

CATTLE—Active and firm. Low grades, 3@3½; cows and heifers, 3@4c; beef steers, 4@5c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal at $1.30@1.70. Corn in fair demand; mixed, 50c; white, 52c sacked. Oats steady at 40@42c sacked. Barley and rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong; mess pork held at $17.50 for seller July. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib sides, 9½c; clear, 9¾@10c. Hams firm; plain, 12c; sugar-cured, 14c; fancy, 14½c packed. Bulk meats advanced a fraction; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib sides, 8¾c; clear, 8¾c; bulk hams, 10½c. All lots ⅛c higher packed. Lard advanced; choice leaf, in tierces, 8¾@9c; kegs, 7¾@10c; prime steam, 8¾c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; $7.50@7.65. Wheat dull; $1.46. Corn firm; 52c. Oats steady at 32@33c. Barley scarce, and firm for best grades.

GROCERIES—Firm.

OILS—Steady.

BUTTER—Steady.

CHEESE—Fair demand; firm.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Pork strong; light offerings; $17.25@17.50. Lard firm; steam, 9½c; kettle, 9¾c. Bulk meats strongly held; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib sides, 8¼c; clear, 8¾c. Bacon strongly held; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib sides, 9¾c; clear, 9¾c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c; generally held at 90c; no sales.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong. Wheat good demand. Wheat steady; No. 1 red winter, $1.57@1.58; No. 2 red winter, $1.55. Corn firmer; high mixed held at 46c; low do, 44c. Oats nominally better; No. 1 State, held at 41c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady; car lots, 16¾c; Ohio State test, 25@26½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; double extra, $6.37½@6.75; treble extra, $7.25@7.50; family, $8.00@10.50. Corn firmer at 53@54c. Oats quiet at 41@42c.

BRAN—72½75c.

HAY—Dull at $20.00@20.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $17.75@18.75. Bacon firm at 7¾@10½@10½c. Hams, 14¼@14½c. Lard dull; prime tierces, 9c; keg, 10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; inferior, 6c; good to fully fair, 8¾@9¼c. Molasses dull; common fermenting, 48c. Coffee quiet and firm at 19@19½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 90@92c.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 4,300 bales; good ordinary, 15¾c; low middlings, 17½c; middling, 17¾c; middling Orleans, 18c; receipts, 5,471 bales; exports, Liverpool, 2,677 bales; coastwise, 199 bales; stock,

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 18.

There is scarcely any change to note in the local money market. Some of the banks say they are experiencing a very active demand and cannot meet all the applications they would like to, but there is still a good supply of money in the market at 10 to 12 per cent.

New York exchange is still scarce, and sells at 50c to 60c per $1,000 premium. Some of the banks are still shipping currency to New York.

There is no currency going to the country, but there is considerable coming in.

The Grand Jury of the City of New York, after going through the usual farce of hearing complaints of the violations of the usury laws, has at last succumbed to the logic of events, and appealed to the Legislature of the State to repeal so much of the usury law as applies to the City of New York. The Grand Jury have at last been forced to the conclusion that there is no other means of relief from the power of the money-lenders than to let them loose, and let them charge all they can get. This is undoubtedly the right thing to do; the money problem in New York would then soon solve itself. Money is worth more than railroad stocks and bonds of half-built railroads at the inflated prices of the last six months, and if the speculators who are carrying these securities and endeavoring to shoulder them off upon the public persist in trying to keep up the inflation, nobody can feel very sorry that *they* have to pay for their experiment. It is, of course, to be regretted that the regular mercantile trade of New York is made to suffer to some extent with the stock speculators, but their distress is the unavoidable consequence of New York capital having been so largely devoted to gambling speculation instead of legitimate trade. Speculation in stocks, bonds, and securities would, of course, not be possible if the stocks and bonds were not based on real property, and did not represent legitimate enterprises, but speculation in these securities destroys confidence in the value of the property they represent, and its tendency is to crush out legitimate trade and legitimate enterprises. This must be the effect of Wall street financiering on the legitimate trade of New York. The New York *Times* points out, very sensibly, that "Wall street bankers and brokers can hold out of speculation at the Stock and Gold Exchanges, and, after withdrawing most of their money from the securities dealt in there, use it to loan out at usurious rates. But merchants cannot do this; they must continue with their usual business of buying and selling goods, even if they lose money all the time, and they know it. Should their stock of goods grow less upon the shelves, then consumers will go where a full assortment is kept. There must be no retrenchment in that way. The working expenses at the establishment cannot be cut down, for the salaries of the clerks in the most prosperous times hardly suffice for their support. Not only do these remarks hold good regarding dry goods merchants, but regarding grocers, wholesale dealers in provisions, cotton, and cloths. The business men go on with their undertakings because they are forced to, and every day takes away a certain sum from their capital. This goes to those who have money and loan it for what it is worth in the market. Not only are business men in the various branches of trade forced to contend with dear money, but also with high gold. This latter item of expense is no small one to importers, whose goods brought from foreign countries amount to millions of dollars every year. The banks, in some instances during the late stringency, have, it is said, loaned out money over night through brokers in so bold a manner that there has been little difficulty in connecting them with the transaction. A house in Broad street borrowed $100,000 over night, at ½ per cent, last week, from a broker known to them, but who was supposed to be lending his own money. The next day the agent of one of the leading trust companies called at the office of the firm which borrowed the money, and asked if the house desired to keep the $100,000 for another day. The borrower replied that he had no idea the money came from the Trust Company; that he took it from a broker known to them, and he was the person whom he recognized in the transaction. The agent replied that the broker had been taken with sudden illness, and was unable to be on the street, and that was the reason he called around. The borrower was much surprised that the Trust Company should show its hand so boldly, but as he wanted the money, he took it from the agent of the Company over night. These instances are not isolated, but are of common occurrence, and there is a universal cry, not for the enforcement of the usury law, which would only tend to paralyze trade, but for

A FREE BANKING LAW."

As far as free banking means a removal of all restrictions on the aggregate amount of National Bank circulation issued upon security of United States bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has advocated it for several years. The present restriction makes National Bank circulation a *monopoly*, and that alone is sufficient reason for its abolition. Those, however, who are now calling for a free banking law in New York seem to do so under the mistaken notion that an increase of currency would in some way be an increase of capital. It is therefore only another phase of the

CLAMOR FOR MORE GREENBACKS,

which has beset the Treasury ever since the Secretary claimed to have the authority to issue $44,000,000. The public mind has got so fuddled with the idea of currency being the sole representative of money that it seems impossible to correct the error with the great majority. The New York *World* of the 15th points out, in a sensible editorial on the cry for currency, the fact, which has frequently been pointed out in this column, viz: that the supply of money in the market does not depend on currency, but on the amount of bank deposits, and "that if it be found that Secretary Richardson is immovable in his resolution not to make any further issue of legal-tenders, our men of business will accommodate themselves to a fixed currency, as they do in England." There is, however, a large class who, while recognizing the insignificant part played by currency in the increase of loanable capital in the market, are clamoring for a much more dangerous kind of inflation, viz: an inflation of bank credits. "Liberate," says the New York *Bulletin* of the 15th, "our banks from the obligation of keeping on hand at all times, in legal money, 25 per cent of their entire liabilities, and we shall not require new issues of legal-tenders any more than England requires new issues of Bank of England notes."

A superabundant currency that depreciates because it is irredeemable is bad enough. But an increased issue of it would galvanize trade into a temporary and fictitious activity, because in the hurry to get rid of it every one who would receive it would hasten to exchange it for other kinds of property that would not depreciate, and thus the hustling of it from hand to hand would make "trade active," and make "prices rise." But the kind of inflation advocated by the New York *Bulletin* would be worse. The banks would expand their credits, and soon be as hard up if the whole of their 25 per cent reserve against deposits was loaned out as they are now. The knowledge that they must hold 25 per cent, or 15 per cent, or any fixed per cent of reserve against deposits, sustains the confidence of depositors. Take away the requirement for reserve, and there would be frequent and sudden panics.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅛	116½
5-20s of '64	116	116⅞
5-20s of '65	117⅛	118
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115⅞	116⅛
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118	116½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115¾	116
10-40s	111	111⅜
U. S. 6s (new issue)	113⅛	114
Gold and Gold Coupons	117⅛	117⅝
Gold Exchange	....	117⅝
Sterling Exchange		107⅛@108½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	92@95	....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, April 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Western av, 72 ft s of Laughton st, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $900.

North Clark st, between Maple and Oak sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 18; consideration, $4,500.

Twenty-second st, between State and Burnside sts, s f, 21x75 ft, with buildings, dated April 17; consideration, $15,000.

Lot 2 of Lots 12, 13, &c, in Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated March 29; consideration, $1,000.

Curtis st, between West Indiana and Hubbard sts, e f, Lot 8, with other property, dated Nov. 30, 1872; consideration, $7,000.

West Polk st, between Campbell and Rockwell sts, n f, Lots 8 and 9, dated March 31; consideration, $1,600.

Washtenaw av, bet Thompson and Hirsch sts, w f, Lots 23 to 46, dated April 12; consideration, $9,100.

Warren av, n e cor Western, s f, 98x125 ft, dated Aug. 13, 1872; consideration, $7,663.

Quincy sts, bet Market and Franklin sts, n f, 25x82½ ft, dated April 16; consideration, $3,000.

Hastings st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, 36 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $1,800.

West Jackson st, bet Jefferson and Clinton sts, s f, e ½ of Lot 21, dated April 16; consideration, $4,810.

West Lake st, w of and near Ann, n f, Lot 4, dated April 10; consideration, $2,525.

McGregor st, 25 ft w of Budden, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 17; consideration, $800.

West Madison st, 148 4-10 feet w of Loomis st, n f, 24x137½ ft, dated April 18, 1870; consideration, $3,840.

Lot 58, in Rawson's s e ¼ of n e ¼ n e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated April 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lincoln-place, 156 ft n of Sophia st, e f, 25x136 ft, dated Sept. 2, 1872; consideration, $1,875.

Western av, 141 ft s of North av, e f, 50x126 ft, dated April 18; consideration, $1,500.

North av, s w corner of Western av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated April 18; consideration, $2,500.

Nors av, 266 ft s of North av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated April 18; consideration, $350.

Ogden av, bet Taylor and Polk st, w f, Lot 30, dated April 3; consideration, $1,500.

Temple st, s of and near Chicago av, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 18; consideration, $1,250.

Haines st, 189 ft s of Lyman st, e f, 25x131¼ ft, dated April 17; consideration, $700.

Haines st, 164 ft s of Lyman st, e f, 25x131¼ ft, dated April 17; consideration, $700.

Haines st, 214 ft s of Lyman st, e f, 25x131¼ ft, dated April 17; consideration, $700.

The premises No. 157 Canalport av, dated April 18; consideration, $4,200.

Twenty-third st, near s e cor of Buddan st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 3; consideration, $350.

Lots 86 to 89, in Block 32, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated April 4; consideration, $6,000.

Honover st, n w cor of Twenty-fifth st, east 124 ft of entire block, dated Sept. 8, 1872; consideration, $14,000.

Sheffield av, s e cor of Clay st, w f, 24 85-100x125 ft, dated April 17; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Part of Lot 1, in Block 2, in Assessor's Lot 17 to 20, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 17; consideration, $700.

Part of same, dated April 17; consideration, $1,040.

Lot 5, in Block 1, in Nichols' e ½ of Lots 15 and 16, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $1,600.

S ½ of Lot 3, in Block 56, Hyde Park, dated March 14; consideration, $1,600.

N ½ of same, dated March 14; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 16, in Block 2, of Berdel's west part of Lot 8, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 17; consideration, $1,105.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 141 to 143, in White & Cole's Block 1, of Stave's part of n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated April 10; consideration, $1,200.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,209	4,315	6,071	4,131
Wheat, bu	9,130	15,700	10,634	14,996
Corn, bu	59,860	114,835	21,950	37,352
Oats, bu	40,450	34,860	30,600	18,853
Rye, bu	....	350	....	355
Barley, bu	2,740	700	3,649	2,087
Grass seed, lbs	29,111	64,144	19,078	70,137
Flax seed, lbs	....	47,300	21,150	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	....	18,510	563
Cured meats, lbs	54,310	105,740	223,200	373,682
Beef, brls	....	35	4	97
Pork, brls	750	18	635	202
Lard, lbs	223,830	105,960	30,950	125,430
Tallow, lbs	25,423	12,270	84,420	....
Butter, lbs	27,566	66,959	....	12,620
Dressed hogs, No	31	44	....	....
Live hogs, No	13,080	9,904	7,646	8,110
Cattle, No	4,116	2,916	3,133	2,299
Sheep, No	1,628	1,138	859	....
Hides, lbs	243,848	161,250	141,419	137,770
Highwines, brls	100	319	229	261
Wool, lbs	26,530	37,667	12,420	38,220
Potatoes, bu	9,524	5,751	1,764	1,947
Lumber, m ft	1,070	1,702	1,404	1,320
Shingles, m	1,728	2,120	1,338	2,232
Lath, m	25	120	182	116
Salt, brls	....	....	1,081	687

Withdrawn from store on yesterday for city consumption: 2,291 bu corn; 748 bu oats; 467 bu rye; 826 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 7 cars wheat; 121 cars corn; 33 cars oats; 3 cars barley. Total, 164 cars, or 72,000 bu. Also, 56,000 bu No. 2 corn, and 23,000 bu rejected do by canal.

It is pleasant to know that arrangements are being made to move out a large quantity of grain from this city on the first news that the Straits are open; and that nearly all the vessels available for carrying grain are now loaded. But it would be still more agreeable if the commercial world were satisfied that the receipts issued when this grain was place in store were cancelled on its delivery to vessels. At present the commercial world does not know this to be the case, though the great majority of its members undoubtedly presume that our governmental tackle is equal to the task of keeping things straight.

Nevertheless, it is thought by some who ought to know, that the Registrar's cancellations, and the actual deliveries to vessels during the present week, might show a rather wide difference, if they were compared—a difference that possibly amounts to not far from 200,000 bu of corn. It is not known whether the corn has been bought from warehousemen, or borrowed from them; in either case it should not be delivered from store without the surrender and cancellation of the receipts. The matter is probably worth inquiring into a little further. If there be no ground for the surmise, it can be easily set at rest.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, in the aggregate—wheat being the exception, as it was yesterday. The average of prices was about the same, wheat and corn inclining downward, in consequence of the excitement in New York, and partially, perhaps, because the weather was not quite so heavy and our storm-signal had been ordered down. Other articles of produce were generally firm, under light receipts. The shipping movement was slow, except in the carrying out of arrangements previously made.

Dry goods were moderately active, and unchanged. The continued unfavorable weather interferes to some extent with the near-by and local retail trade, but the movement is liberal for the season, and the market maintains a firm, healthy tone. There was a very quiet feeling in the grocery market, and dealers generally were not particularly firm in their views, though aside from coffees, which were off a ¼c, and one or two grades of refined sugars, which declined an ⅛c, there was no quotable decline. Butter was in light supply and prices were steadier. No changes were noted in the fish and dried fruit markets, trade ruling quiet at substantially former rates. Hay was reported scarce, and aside from pressed timothy a sharp advance was established. The offerings of loose hay on wagons were extremely light, and prices went to $16.00@18.00 for timothy, and to $13.00@15.00 for prairie. The demand was confined to supplying local wants. Hides were weak, while leather ruled firm at full prices. Oils, pig iron, tobacco, and coal were quiet and unchanged. Wood declined to $11.00 for beech, and to $12.00 for maple.

The lumber market was quiet and without particular change. The unpleasant weather and bad condition of the country roads tends to keep buyers away. There was no change in yard prices. A cargo was sold at the docks this morning at $14.50 for No. 2 boards, and strips and lath sold at $3.25. Several vessels were in this morning, and the receipts next week will probably be liberal, as quite a number have gone out for lumber. There was no perceptible change in the market for the metals, nails, iron, and naval stores; the demand is fair, considering the weather, and prices are generally steady. Building materials were quiet. Common brick was a trifle firmer, now quoted at $8.00@9.50, and Racine pressed at $30.00. Other materials were unchanged. Hops and broom-corn were without essential change; the former is very quiet, but dealers are quite firm in their views owing to the light stocks and reports of plants being winter-killed in Wisconsin. Broom-corn was in better demand and steady. The wool market remains quiet and easy; prices are quoted from 2@3c lower; millet, Hungarian, and the better grades of timothy met with a tolerably fair inquiry to-day, and ruled firm. Timothy and clover are scarce, and the former is a trifle higher; prime is now quoted at $3.40. Potatoes were in good shipping demand and firm. Poultry continues scarce, and sells readily on arrival. Eggs were in moderate local demand at former prices.

Highwines were more active, and firm at the advance noted yesterday, though quoted inactive in New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 87c per gallon.

Lake freights were inactive at unchanged quotations. Agents asked 15c for corn and 16c for wheat by sail to Buffalo for the few vessels yet untaken; but there was no demand. It was stated on the floor to-day that wheat can be sent to New York by rail at 30c per bu; and considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the alleged fact that some shippers are being extensively favored in the matter of rates while others are not.

Provisions were less active than yesterday, but firmer, in sympathy with stronger markets elsewhere. Mess pork was in good demand, and advanced 10c per brl, though buyers reported the market weak till near the close, and held off in hopes of a decline. The inquiry was principally for June delivery, and options for that month were the strongest in consequence. Lard was more active, and about 2½c per 100 lbs higher. Meats were in fair demand at previous quotations; but buyers were not generally willing to follow the advance of ⅛c per lb on middles, hence little was done. Shoulders were steady, and hams were dull and easier. Bacon middles are again marked up. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $16.50@16.55; do seller May, $16.60@16.65; do seller June, $16.95@17.00; do seller July, $17.20@17.25; prime mess, none here; old pork, $15.75@16.00. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.47½@8.50; do seller May, $8.52½@8.55; do seller June, $8.72½@8.75. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅜@6½c shoulders; 8⅝@8¼c for short ribs; and 8⅝@8⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 8⅝@8⅞c for short ribs; 8⅞@9c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c, for shoulders, 9⅝c for clear ribs, 10c for short clear, and 12½@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@8⅜c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork seller May at $16.60; 2,000 brls do at $16.50; 2,000 brls do, seller June, at $17.00; 500 brls do at $16.90; 100 brls do at $16.87½; 3,250 brls do at $16.85; 500 brls do, buyer June, at $17.25; 500 brls do at $17.20; 1,000 brls do, seller July, at $17.25; 1,000 brls do at 17.20; 100 tcs lard, seller May, at $8.55; 1,000 tcs do at $8.52½; 350 tcs do, seller June, at $8.75; 500 tcs do at $8.72½; 250 boxes short clear at 9⅛c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (14 lbs) at 11⅜c; 50 tcs do (16 lbs) at 10⅝c.

Flour was dull, there being only a local business transacted, though a few inquiries were made for shipment, at lower prices than holders would accept. New York was quoted dull and heavy, but dealers generally reported our market unchanged, though the feeling was weak, and concessions were undoubtedly made in a few cases, as the bulk of the sales were on private terms. The following were the reported transactions: 75 brls winter extras at $7.75; 20 brls spring extras (Minnehaha) at $9.00; 100 brls do (Minnesota) at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.37½; 100 brls do (low grade) at $4.87½; 500 brls do on private terms. Total, 845 brls. Also, 10 tons corn meal at $12.50 on track, and 20 tons bran at $9.00 on track. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75	@ 6.75
Low to medium	4.75	@ 5.75
Minnesotas (patent)	9.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.90	@ 4.75
Rye flour	4.20	@ 4.30
Bran	9.00	@ 9.50
Middlings	10.00	@14.00

Wheat was more active; but ⅛@⅝c lower, apparently in consequence of a reported decline in Liverpool, and a sluggish feeling in New York, which weakened the hands of option traders, without bringing out any important offerings of cash lots. Cash wheat has been really scarce in this market for several days past, though money is close; the grain is being carried into May for parties to whom the holders have sold ahead, making a profit by carrying it. This is undoubtedly the reason why no regular wheat is offered, and fresh receipts are scarce because arrivals are light, and probably will be so till the planting season is over. Of course there is little demand for it. The freight room now here is almost all taken for corn, and there is no disposition to ship to New York by rail, though freights are understood to be relatively low. To this statement we must except that low grades have gone forward by rail to New York quite freely, and are offered there as "Chicago No. 2" at several cents per bu below what real No. 2 can be bought for. In options, a great many operators are waiting for the weather, afraid to trade either way till our meteorological conditions are known more precisely; hence most of the trading is a straightening up of previous deals. Seller May opened at $1.21½, declined to $1.20⅜, advanced to $1.21½, and closed tame at $1.20⅝. Seller June sold at $1.22⅝@1.23½, closing at $1.23. Seller the month was little better than nominal, at $1.18½@1.19½, closing at $1.18¾, and strictly fresh receipts closed with $1.20 asked. No. 1 spring was inactive. No. 3 spring was dull at $1.09¼, and rejected do at 95c, both for new receipts. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu hard No. 2 spring at $1.20½; 2,800 bu fresh receipts No. 2 at $1.20; 800 bu regular do at $1.19½; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09½; 800 bu rejected do at 95c; 400 bu by sample at $1.35. Total, 8,000 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and a shade firmer than yesterday, though the receipts were comparatively large—mostly by rail. New York was quoted stronger, and it is probable that the shippers were again in the field buying up receipts against corn already loaded, or to be loaded without delay. A considerable proportion of the canal receipts still inspect rejected, and this was taken hold of to-day, most of it being first-class in quality, only a little damp. The demand, outside of this, was chiefly for May delivery, for which there were several free sellers on country account, the offerings from that source being larger than for several days past. Seller May opened at 36⅜c, declined to 36⅛c, and closed firm at 36⅜c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 35@35⅛c, closing at 35⅛c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 36c. Seller June sold at 38⅛@38⅝c, closing at 38⅝@38⅞c. Seller July sold at 39⅞@40⅛c, and seller August at 40⅝@41c. Seller September was offered freely, but there were no buyers. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 36⅛c; 8,000 bu do at 36c; 65,000 bu do, regular, at 35⅛c; 45,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 20,000 bu do at 35c; 12,800 bu rejected at 32c; 1,600 bu do at 31½c; 1,200 bu do at 31c; 22,400 bu do at 34c afloat; 5,600 bu do at 33c afloat; 1,600 bu ears at 33c on track. Total, 188,000 bu.

Oats were in fair demand, and ⅛c higher, selling rather freely at the outside quotation of yesterday, with a few sales at a slight advance. The market was quite strong during the greater part of the session, but closed easier, in sympathy with a lower market reported in the second dispatch from New York. Seller the month sold at 28½@28⅝c, closing at the inside. Seller May opened at 29½c, advanced to 29⅝c, and closed at 29⅝c. Seller June sold at 31c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu fresh receipts at 29c; 5,600 bu do at 28⅝c; 3,000 bu at 28½c; 16,200 bu at 28½c; 600 bu rejected at 26½c. Total, 26,000 bu.

Rye was in good demand, and scarce, there being no round lots on the market, and scarcely anything in the way of car lots. Hence another advance of 1c per bu. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2, fresh receipts, at 67c; and 400 bu by sample at 68c.

Barley was quiet and easier, there being very little demand, while several lots were offered for next month. Hence that option was weak, opening at 72c, and closing nominal at 70@71c. Regular No. 2 sold at 70c, while car lots of fresh receipts, outside the Rock Island elevators, were steady at 75c. No. 3 was wanted, and firm at 63@65c, and rejected do at 46@47c, both outside the Rock Island. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 75c; 5,000 bu do at 70c; 400 bu No. 3 at 63c; 800 bu do at 60c; 2,000 bu rejected at 47c; 800 bu by sample at $1.10; 1,600 bu do at $1.00; 800 bu do at 90c; 1,200 bu do at 78c; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 68c. Total, 16,200 bu.

SUNDRIES.

The Boston *Shipping List* has the following:

The growth of commerce on the lakes is a remarkable feature of the progress of the United States in wealth and population. In 1840, the lake fleet amounted to 48 steamers and 250 sail vessels. In 1849, the fleet numbered 914 altogether. During the next twelve years there was a great increase in the size of the vessels, the tonnage increased from 153,500 tons to 412,600, and the fleet numbered 1,640. In 1872, the number was 5,429, and the value, as measured by the underwriters, was over $38,000,000. The tonnage reached more than 717,000 tons. This equals nearly one-half the registered foreign trade tonnage of the United States in 1868, and is a little more than one-fourth the registered tonnage of 1861, the year in which the American shipping interest was in its best condition. The War of the Rebellion drove nearly a million of tons of our commercial marine from the sea. Vessels now navigate the lakes of 1,600 tons burden, but the increase in capacity and in number hardly keeps pace with the growing trade. Freights last year were well sustained, and the promise of high rates for the coming season is most flattering. The agricultural and forest products of the West increase in value and quantity every year, and the iron trade of Lake Superior is rising in importance. All these things make necessary larger facilities at the seaboard for the reception and transfer of freight, and give fresh importance to the scheme for enlarging the canal and railway capacities of the State. The lake fleet may double in another ten years.

For canned goods Baltimore stands ahead. A well-known vegetable and fruit packer, of Baltimore, is preparing on a gigantic scale for the packing season of 1873. He has between 1,300 and 1,500 acres of land under cultivation, and the canning establishment of Frederick is one of the largest in the country, covering an area of 4 or 5 acres. During the busy season 600 persons are employed. Twenty-five can-makers are constantly engaged, averaging 600 cans each daily. Last year within a fraction of 1,600,000 cans were packed, frequently 25,000 per day.

Nova Scotia Fisheries—The report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion, just published, furnishes the following statistics in regard to the Nova Scotia fisheries, from which it appears that 20,313 men were engaged in this very important industry during 1871. The catch was unusually large, and was as follows: 3,855 brls of salmon, 190,991 salmon in cans, 408,998 lbs of French salmon, 226,152 brls of mackerel, 201,600 brls of herring, 10,300 bxs smoked herring, 10,055 brls ale-wives, 437,136 cwt codfish, 115,839 cwt of scalefish, 6,177 brls shad, 351,078 gallons of fish-oil, 376,600 dogfish, besides fresh fish to the value of $146,—; 995,030 cans of lobsters. The total value of the above is estimated at $5,101,030. Five-eighths of the produce of the fisheries in the Confederated Provinces were taken by Nova Scotia fishermen.

A recent lumberman's circular estimates the number of railroad ties in present use in the United States at 150,000,000. A cut of 200 ties to the acre is above rather than under the average, and it therefore has required the product of 750,000 acres of well-timbered land to furnish the supply. Railroad ties last about five years; consequently 30,000,000 ties are used annually for repairs, taking the timber from 150,000 acres. The manufacture of rolling stock disposes of the entire yield of 350,000 acres, and full supply of nearly 500,000 acres more every year. It appears, then, that our railroads are stripping the country at the rate of 1,000,000 acres per annum; and their demands are rapidly increasing.

The shipping statistics of France for 1872 indicate a good degree of commercial prosperity, considering the manifold burdens bequeathed by the Franco-German war. During the year there was entered 2,327,000 tons of French shipping, and cleared 2,188,000 tons; of foreign shipping, 4,394,000 were entered, and 2,986,000 tons were cleared. The total shipping under all flags entered and cleared was 11,921,000 tons, which exceeded by 1,361,000 the shipping of 1870.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was quiet and closed the same as at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.18¾ seller the month, and sold at $1.20½@1.20¾ seller May, closing at $1.20¾. Corn was active and closed a shade easier; No. 2 sold at 35@35⅛c seller the month, and 36⅛@36¼c seller May, the latter closing at 36¼c. Mess pork and lard were in good request and firmer; 1,000 brls of mess pork was sold at $16.75 seller May, and 1,000 brls do at $17.10 seller June. Mess pork closed firm at $17.12½@17.15 seller June. Lard was quoted firmer at $8.75@8.80 seller June. Oats and other grain were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 18.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair demand at $1.74@1.80 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in light request. The offerings are moderate, but ample for present requirements. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.90; green peas (in brls) $1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—There is a steady fair inquiry for good to choice qualities to supply the every day wants of local consumers, and the market is kept bare of such, but of the poorer sorts a gradual accumulation is now witnessed, and prices are eating off in favor of buyers. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@30c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 34@36c; medium to good, 25@28c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade was again reported quiet, with no material variation in prices. The following quotations are furnished: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—Was in the usual demand, the following prices being generally adhered to: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet. Common brick was a trifle firmer. Racine pressed brick are now quoted at $30.00. Other materials are unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fine brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.00@9.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, delivered; Milwaukee, $32.50, delivered; Racine, $30.00, delivered; Hillsdale, $25.00, delivered; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
26x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x40 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Business was again dull, and the general market was lacking in strength, tomatoes and corn being the only articles in the line of canned goods for which holders were positively firm. Succotash was yesterday erroneously reported as in light stock. The supply is liberal, and prices are weak. A slight advance in Crosse & Blackwell's pickles is noted:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.35@ 3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.65
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50@ 2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gal. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gal. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.75
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
C. & B.'s assorted pickles, pts	6.75@ 7.25
C. & B.'s assorted pickles, qts	3.80@ 4.25

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gal. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gal. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Only a moderate amount of trading is being done in this department, the demand, as is usual at this season of the year, being restricted to small orders to supply immediate wants. Following are the quotations: New York factory, 16@16½c; Ohio factory, 14@15½c; Western factory, 14@15½c.

COAL—Dealers find it next to impossible to make deliveries, and business is temporarily almost at a stand-still. The cross-streets and alleys are simply impassable, and teamsters do not attempt to deliver orders off from the paved streets. Prices remain unchanged: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana, block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were in moderate request and higher. Flour staves are scarce. Other descriptions are in ample supply. We repeat quotations: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.35; lard tierces, $1.55@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 285 pork barrels at $1.35.

EGGS—Were in moderate request on local account only. The receipts were fair. Prices ranged about the same as yesterday. We note sales of 110 cases and 1,800 doz at 14c; 800 doz at 13½c; 5,000 doz at 13c.

FEATHERS—Geese feathers were in good request and firm at the recent advance. The receipts are very light. Chicken feathers are quiet and unchanged: Prime live geese at 70@73c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 77½@80c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@55c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 8@8c.

FISH—A quiet business was done in the fish market without perceptible change in prices. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins are scarce here and at the East, and the tendency of prices seems still upward. Other imported fruits are firm also. Domestic varieties continue dull and the market is again weak. Raspberries are in light stock and and are firmly held. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10½c; raisins, $2.75@2.90; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6½@7½c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 5@5½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GREEN FRUIT—Was in moderate request. Choice apples bring full prices, but inferior stock is slow and easy. Cranberries are quiet: We quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.25@2.50; good to choice, $2.75@3.75 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; common do at $8.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.50; Havana oranges, $12.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—The extreme stringency in the New York money market has had the effect to weaken prices there of most commodities in this line, and that fact, taken in connection with the dullness of trade consequent upon the disagreeable weather and the unsettled condition of the country roads, causes a feeling of depression here, and most articles in the list may now be bought at a concession from the prices current early in the week. Among the quotable changes to-day, we note a ¼c decline in the different grades of coffee (Mocha excepted), and an ⅛c in crushed, powdered, and granulated sugar. Following is the revised list:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@33c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 25@25½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 22½@23c; prime Rio, 22¾@23¼c; good do, 22¾@23c; common do, 21½@21¾c; roasting do, 19@19½c; Singapore, 23¼@24c; Costa Rico, fancy, 24¼@24½c; do, prime, 23¾@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11½c; do No. 2, 11¼@11½c; B, 11¼@11⅜c; extra C, 11@11¼c; C No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 9¾@10½c; fair do, 9½@9⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10¾c; do prime, 9¾@9⅞c; do fair, 9½@9½c; common, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Owing to the meagre arrivals, both loose and pressed descriptions were firmer, and, with the exception of pressed timothy, prices were higher all around. The receipts of loose hay in wagons were inconsiderable, and the few loads offered commanded extreme prices, as high as $18.00 being paid for timothy, and $15.00 for prairie. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $13.00@15.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The general features of this market were unchanged. Buyers were operating only as necessity compelled, and, notwithstanding the moderate character of the supply, the prevalent feeling was one of backwardness. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@10¾c; green calf, 17@18c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HONEY—The demand, as well as the supply, is very light. We again quote: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—Were quiet and firm. Following are the quotations: Prime to choice Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—A tolerably fair business was transacted at the annexed prices:

Iron	4 5-10@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7¼	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½ @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—We quote prices steady and firm as given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 30@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1,10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	32@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 25 lbs	1.80@ 2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for metals, &c., is fairly active, though checked to some extent by the continued disagreeable weather. Prices are ruling strong as quoted below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00; do, 20x28, $31.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Were in fair demand, and firm. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d do, $5.75; 6d do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in good request and steady at the annexed prices:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16	@ 17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50	@6.00

OILS—Carbon has advanced a ½c in Cleveland, and the market here is stronger, in consequence. Lard and linseed are firm also. Other descriptions were quoted steady. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 68@70c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trading was light at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.50

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Was quoted quiet and firm at former rates. Following are the prices current:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massilion	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—There is very little coming in, and all offerings sell readily to the local trade. Turkeys bring 15@16c, and chickens $4.75@5.50. Sales comprise 150 lbs choice dressed turkeys at 17@18c; 3 coops at 16c; 1 coop at 15c; 4 coops extra chickens at $5.50; 10 coops do at $5.00; 6 coops at $4.75; 12 doz dressed at $5.50; 6 doz do at $5.00.

POTATOES—The demand is active, particularly for choice peachblows, and such sell readily at 63@66c; common lots are quoted at 40@50c; white at 50c. We note sales of 1 car extra peachblows at 66c; 1 car choice do at 63c; 1 car do (dirty) at 40c; 2 cars white at 50c, all on track; 1 car choice peachblows at 65c; 1 car common at 55c; 1 car good do at 60c, delivered.

SALT—Continues to meet with a fair inquiry, at the subjoined quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in moderate request. We continue to quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.60

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x2½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@30 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—The better grades of timothy met with a moderate inquiry, and prices were a trifle higher, the offerings being light. Sales ranged from $3.20@3.40, the latter price for prime. Clover was quiet but firm at $4.75@5.00; the offerings are light. Hungarian and millet were in fair demand and firm, the former at $1.15@1.30, the latter at 90@95c. Flax was nominal at $2.15@2.25 for sowing. We note sales of 265 bags prime timothy at $3.40; 42 bags do at $3.35; 35 bags at $3.25; 138 bags at $3.20; 18 bags clover at $5.00; 142 bags Hungarian at $1.30; 65 bags do at $1.25; 78 bags at $1.20; 10 bags millet at 95c; 168 bags at 90c.

TEAS—There was less firmness in this market, the weakness being attributable to a falling off in the demand, and the recent slight decline at the East. We make no changes in our quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@65c; good to choice do 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.30; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—No new features were developed in this market. Prices were quoted steady as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Is in moderate request at a slight decline, the following being the prices now current: Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $13.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was dull and weak. Quotations are revised as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@54c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	48@50c
Fleece, washed, X, light	44@46c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@44c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	15@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@41c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—Dealers report a fair trade the past week, considering the unpleasant weather. Prices were without variation, as follows: Two-hoop pails, $2.50 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.75; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $11.50; No. 2 do, $10.00; No. 3 do, $9.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.65; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothespins, $1.10@1.25 per box; washboards, $2.25@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 2 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@14.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.75; No. 2 do, $2.25@2.50; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The following are the rates recently adopted by the lines leading Eastward:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston	65	$1.30	65	75
New York	60	1.20	60	70
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	55	1.10	55	65
Washington, D. C.	63	1.26	63	73
Alexandria, Va.	73	1.46	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville	35	.70	35	40
Wheeling	40	.80	40	45
Buffalo	32½	.65	32½	37½
Cleveland	25	.50	25	27½
Detroit	20	.40	20	25
New Castle, Pa	35	.70	35	40
Norfolk, Va	64	1.26	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	80	1.49	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	80	1.60	....	....
Savannah, Ga	80	1.60	....	....
Petersburgh and Richmond	72	1.44	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 18.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,261	7,591	1,471
Tuesday	4,824	7,694	1,368
Wednesday	4,115	11,268	1,108
Thursday	4,116	13,080	1,628
Friday	2,800	10,000	1,000
Total	20,116	49,633	6,570

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,920	7,330	174
Tuesday	3,641	7,169	666
Wednesday	1,884	6,025	487
Thursday	3,133	7,646	859
Total	11,578	28,170	2,186

CATTLE—To-night closes another active day in the cattle market, the sales of the different grades of stock amounting to somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,000. In values, no decided change was noticeable, though the prevalent feeling was somewhat firmer—for what reason was not so apparent, as the receipts were again large, and the tenor of advices from the seaboard was not of a particularly encouraging character. The attendance of buyers was more than usually full, and the different classes bought liberally; shippers at $4.75@6.00 for common to choice smooth well-fatted steers of from 1,080 to 1,450 lbs average; local butchers at $3.00@5.00 for inferior to good lots, and feeders at $3.75@4.75. Several sales of Texas cattle were reported, the most important of which were 72 head averaging 1,078 lbs at $4.90, and 72 head averaging 1,089 lbs at $5.00—both by Gregory, Strader & Co. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.70@5.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.20
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.00
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.25@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	good steers	1,252	$5.30
36	medium steers	1,197	5.12½
32	good steers	1,333	5.55
17	choice steers	1,290	6.00
34	fair steers	1,126	5.10
49	smooth fleshy steers	1,188	5.30
18	smooth fleshy steers	1,139	5.20
72	Texas steers	1,078	4.90
48	choice steers	1,300	5.75
48	good steers	1,332	5.60
65	good steers	1,311	5.65
72	Texas steers	1,089	5.00
13	butchers' stock	1,051	4.50
37	good steers	1,259	5.65
16	feeders	1,179	4.90
16	feeders	1,113	4.80
18	good steers	1,142	5.10
97	good steers	1,316	5.60
33	medium steers	1,188	5.12½
31	good steers	1,265	5.40
13	good steers	1,214	5.35
33	good steers	1,168	5.50
30	good steers	1,319	5.50
14	medium steers	1,235	5.10
16	good steers	1,383	5.60
16	choice steers	1,294	5.75
34	choice steers	1,330	5.75
60	good steers	1,296	5.60
16	choice steers	1,330	6.00
12	good steers	1,293	5.60
64	good steers	1,240	5.50
32	good steers	1,338	5.65
32	good steers	1,288	5.50
27	good steers	1,339	5.50

HOGS—The market opened dull and lower, early sales showing a decline of 10c, but toward noon the demand increased, and before the close prices had worked back to about yesterday's quotations, or to $5.20@5.50. Sales were chiefly at $5.20@5.40, though the extreme range was $5.10@5.50. The market closed firm with about all sold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	....	$5.30	39	189	$5.40	61	204	$5.25
83	....	5.30	26	227	5.25	68	204	5.25
20	....	4.35	59	217	5.35	58	207	5.30
96	179	5.25	116	244	5.40	71	186	5.20
131	178	5.25	56	228	5.30	70	173	5.20
66	205	5.30	35	169	5.20	64	239	5.30
55	201	5.20	46	218	5.30	101	218	5.30
198	199	5.25	69	215	5.40	165	160	5.25
65	150	5.20	122	200	5.40	152	245	5.40
61	185	5.30	46	199	5.15	24	169	5.25
68	189	5.20	58	198	5.20	83	230	5.40
68	177	5.20	89	150	5.10	59	207	5.25
58	193	5.20	89	279	5.20	63	192	5.30
64	204	5.25	58	230	5.30	92	278	5.45
65	189	5.25	36	273	5.30	58	203	5.25
59	218	5.25	57	188	5.30	56	197	5.20
48	188	5.20	55	206	5.40	94	223	5.45
75	142	5.20	46	169	5.20	65	192	5.25
234	169	5.30	58	181	5.30	46	197	4.30
209	180	5.25						

SHEEP—Were in fair demand at about previous prices, or at $4.00@4.75 for poor to common, at $5.00@5.50 for medium, and at $5.75@6.25 for good to choice. Local and outside buyers were operating, and nearly everything was disposed of.

LUMBER.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 18.

The wholesale market was quiet to-day. Several cargoes were in, but there was very little inquiry, and only two sales were reported. The weather is exceedingly unfavorable, and very few buyers are in attendance. A good many vessels have gone out for lumber, and the receipts will probably be quite liberal next week, but as yet the market is hardly established. Piece stuff was nominal, quotable at $13.00, and 1 in common at $13.50@13.62½. No. 2 boards sold at $14.50; lath at $3.25; joists and scantlings at $12.50@12.50. Sales were:

Cargo schr Gamecock, from Muskegon, 80 m ft, No. 2 boards and 43 m ft No. 2 strips at $14.50; 35 m ft joists and scantlings at $12.50; 40 m ft lath at $3.25.

Cargo schr J. M. Hill, from Manistee, 50 m joists and scantlings at $12.00; 50 m ft edgeboards at $8.00; 60 m short lumber, 10 ft and under, $6.00.

Another quiet day was passed at the yards, the local trade being interrupted by the bad weather, and the country demand is only moderate. Shingles and lath are firm, also the higher grades of lumber. We again quote:

First clear	$53.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@42.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	12.00@14.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Black walnut	35.00@60.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in, grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ....April 18.

Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 70 m ft lumber.
Schr Col. H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, 150 m ft lumber, 40 m pcs lath.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, light.
Schr Kate Howard, Holland, 2,300 railroad ties.
Prop Laura Annie, Muskegon, 220 m ft lumber.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 100 m ft lumber.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 35 m ft lumber, 50 m pcs lath.
Brig J. M. Hill, Manistee, 190 m ft lumber.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 38 m staves.
Prop Oconto, Milwaukee, 3,500 brls flour.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 40 rolls leather, 150 m shingles, 40 m ft lumber.

CLEARED ....April 18.

Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, light.
Schr Heg, Col. H. C., Portage Lake, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Milwaukee, 200 brls sugar, 40 bales broom-corn.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Davis Pier, 10 brls flour, 15 pkgs groceries.
Schr Katie Howard, Ludington, light.
Prop Laura Annie, Kewaunee, light.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 6 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Florence, Pentwater, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 10 brls pork, 13 brls whisky, 1 brl gin, 12 brls vinegar, 125 brls sugar, 31 brls crackers, 95 packages groceries.
Schr John Miner, Buffalo, 20,400 bu corn.
Schr Wollin, Holland, light.
Brig G. M. Forill, Manistee, light.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, light.
Scow Mermaid, Kalamazoo, light.
Scow C. O. Hibbard, Muskegon, light.
Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Tug J. M. Stevens, Manistee, light.
Prop Oconto, Manitowoc, 550 pkgs hardware, 605 pkgs groceries, 13 pkgs liquor, 215 pkgs dry goods.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 400 green hides, 15 bags wheat, 20 brls sugar, 20 kegs nails, 18 cases dry goods, 30 boxes groceries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Lake freights were dull and nominal, at 15 and 16c for corn and wheat respectively.

Lumber freights are as follows: Manistee, $2.75@3.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.25@2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $2.25@3.50; Pentwater, $2.75.

THE WRECK.

The schr Delaware was brought into port to-day by the tug Leviathan from Grand Haven, and is in very bad condition. Competent judges say she is the worst wreck that ever came off a beach. Her hull is bent up so that she draws about three feet of water in the centre, and eleven feet at each end. Two steam pumps are kept constantly at work to keep her from sinking. The schooner is to be put in the docks, and then a survey will be made and the cost of repairing her estimated. It is thought that it will take at least $25,000 to put her in order. The Delaware was next to the last vessel which left Chicago for Buffalo last fall, with a cargo of 28,000 bu of wheat, and was cast ashore near Holland.

NOTICE.

A white light will be kept on Perry's Pier, 14 miles north of Manistee, Mich., after May 1, during shipping season of 1873. The light is at an elevation of 32 feet from surface of the water.

ITEMS.

Two of the Vermont Central steamers which started from Detroit for Chicago are lying at Port Huron. The prospects of getting much farther at present are said to be poor.

—The four-masted steamer, built at Bay City, has been launched. She is called the D. M. Ballantine.

—The prop Chas Reitz met with an immense field of ice on her up trip from Manistee yesterday, and was delayed a long time. Several schooners were reported to be stuck, but no particulars are at hand.

—The vessels coming in to-day do not report seeing much ice.

—The prospect of an early opening at Buffalo is not very bright at present. Lake Erie is filled with immense masses of solid ice.

—The Dean Richmond has had $75,000 expended in her reconstruction. Her carrying capacity has been increased, and she will be used exclusively for freighting.

—The prop Merchant, of the Anchor Line has been enlarged.

—The ice in the bay at Superior is becoming dangerous for teams, and the channel is opening rapidly.

—The ice has gone out of the river at Alpena, and the wind is breaking the ice in the bay.

—The schooner Idaho has been raised and towed into Sandusky, where she will go on the ways to be repaired.

—The port of Kingston, Ont., is open for navigation. The way is clear to Cape Vincent and boats are making their regular trips.

—The tug S. S. Coe left Cleveland on Wednesday for Fairport, to see what could be done to raise the schooner Citizen.

—The new steamboat company formed at Duluth have bought of the Engleman Transportation Company, seven-twelfths of the propeller Manistee and the propeller City of Fremont, for $125,000.

Advices from Marquette state that the indications are far from favorable for an early opening. Some think not before the 10th of May.

—The propeller Benton, which was to leave Detroit on the 16th for Saginaw, was detained by the floating ice on Lake Huron.

—The Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune* of the 17th says: "A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday informs us that from a commanding view no water was visible off Port Colborne, and that the same was the result of observations taken at Grand River, Canada, some twenty miles further up the lake. The ice in that region was apparently as immovable as in midwinter."

—The new large barge built at Ballantine's shipyard, in Bay City, the past winter, sold, a day or two since, to O. L. Nims, of Buffalo, the price paid being $86,000. She will be ready for launching in a short time, and ready for sea on or before June 1. She will have three masts, and will carry, it is stated, 70,000 bushels of corn, or 1,500,000 feet of lumber.

—The Buffalo *Express* says: The river tug fleet has been organized very near the same as last season, though there is expected during the season some four or five independent tugs to be added to the fleet. There is little probability of the adoption of association prices this season, at the same time competition and ruinous low rates are not anticipated, in consequence of the increase of boats.

Capt. Geo. B. Hand's line, as at present organized, consists of eleven tugs, to which will be added two new ones. One, the J. N. Tifft, having been sold to Quebec parties, will leave twelve tugs, which will comprise the line. The following are the names of the tugs, with the exception of one not yet christened, and omitting the Tifft, which has been sold: C. W. Gardner, Compound, S. E. Bryant, C. W. Jones, A. M. Ball, C. C. McDonald, Hi. Smith, M. K. Pierce, R. R. Hefford, H. Winslow. (F. L. Danforth, No. 2, and one not named are two new tugs in course of construction.) The Maythem Line embraces four fine tugs, of which the Maythem Bros., are proprietors, and Capt. James Doyle, Superintendent. The names of the tugs are as follows: Frank Perew, J. C. Ingram, Geo. Maythem, C. F. Wadsworth. Including the independent tugs, the fleet of river tugs will number twenty to twenty-one the coming season.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in its self-preserving properties. It does not deteriorate by bottling and keeping. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally, have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Spring, reports from eminent physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well-attested cures, and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to

WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Agts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, BUCK & RAYNER, and druggists generally.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY INSIDE CITY limits:
Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., east front, 82x170 feet.
Wabash-av., southeast corner Thirty-first-st., 100x180 feet.
Wabash-av., north of Thirty-third-st., 80x180 feet.
Wabash-av., southeast corner Thirty-fourth-st., 82x175 feet.
Wabash-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st., 80x175 feet.
Michigan-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st., east front, 80x180 feet.
Michigan-av., southeast corner Forty-eighth-st., 200x165 feet.
Michigan-av., north of Fifty-fourth-st., 75x165 feet.
Indiana-av., southeast corner Fifty-third-st., 132x170 feet.
Prairie-av., southwest corner Fifty-third-st., 165x170 feet.
Prairie-av., southeast corner Fifty-third-st., 165x180 feet.
Calumet-av., southeast corner Fifty-third-st., 165x180 feet.
Calumet-av., southwest corner Fifty-third-st., 165x180 feet.
Calumet-av., northwest corner Fifty-third-st., 250x196 feet.
Calumet-av., northwest corner Fifty-third-st., 165x180 feet.
Also a large amount of other choice and desirable property, embracing some of the most remarkable bargains in the market.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER Stewart.
25 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
125x198 corner Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court.
150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within 1 block of Kenwood station.
42x100, Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., east front.
80x165, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
10 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.
20 lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
50x132, on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
25x116, with 2-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison-st. and Polk-st.
WING & FARLIN,
68 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Sherman, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Emmet, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Sharpler, Portland and Stewart-aves.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Whitfield, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 572 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st.
100 feet on Twenty-third-st., near Calumet-av.
75 feet on Twenty-fifth-st., corner Portland-av.
65 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.
75 feet on Indiana-av., near Fifty-second-st.
50 feet on Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st.
Time, 1 per cent per month. No agency business.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE RESIDENCE—WE ARE authorized to sell a 2-story brick residence, situated on one of the most prominent and desirable corners of West Washington-st., fronting south and containing 16 rooms; the lot is 50 feet wide, and the internal arrangements of the house are unusually convenient and pleasant, the halls of ample size and all the rooms, except the kitchen, are on two floors; both the house and the stable contain all modern improvements and the whole property makes one of the most attractive and desirable homes in the city offered. The place will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 158 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE NO. 117 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $18,000.
A nice brick house and barn, on a corner, on Indiana-av., $15,000.
A good marble-front house on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., $11,500.
Marble-front house on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., east front.
Marble-front house No. 607 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.
2-story brick house, with 44 feet of ground, No. 19 Lake-av., $11,000.
2-story brick house, No. 50 Twenty-eighth-st., $11,000.
Also a number of first-class houses on the avenues, slightly lessened in price from $20,000 to $60,000.
A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office,
No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—CORNER BOREY AND POLK-STS., grocery and residence, 14 rooms; large barn and lot; $4,500. Leavitt-st., near Van Buren, two-story and basement brick house, finely finished and all modern improvements, $7,000; easy terms; a great bargain. No. 339 Warren-av., 20 ft south front lot, 1½ story frame house, 8 rooms, large barn; $2,500; terms to suit; balance on time. Fine lot for dry goods or grocery store, Madison-st., between Leavitt and Oakley, 22 feet south front, with party walls built; on long time and low interest. Lots within one block of Lawndale depot, between Ogden-av. and Twenty-second-st., $30 per foot. Lots one block west of Fort Wayne Railroad, at Forty-ninth-st. C. B. BROWN, Room 9 Fidelity Bank Building, 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAM, 98 CENTRAL Union Block, N. W. corner Madison and Market-sts.:
FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Two-story and basement marble front house, 12 rooms, with all modern improvements; brick barn, stone; Washash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.
Two-story and basement brick house, good barn, etc.; lot 80x178 to an alley; Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.
Two-story frame house, and 50 foot lot; West Jackson-st., near Centre-av.
Two-story and basement brick house, Carpenter-st., near Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—BEAUTIful residence lots, north and south fronts. This property immediately adjoins the city and fire limits, and lies between Forty-first and Forty-third-sts. Oakwood boulevard is 100 feet wide and is being improved by the South Park Commissioners, without expense to the property holders.
Besides these, a large number of other important localities.
For investment, I can give the best in market.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—SATURDAY, APRIL 19, at 12 o'clock m., on the premises, 2 cottages 6 rooms each, and lots each 20x124 feet, on Baltic-st., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts.
1 cottage 6 rooms, and lot 81x124 feet, on Atlantic-st., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second.
1 lot on Wentworth-av., at Fifty-first-st., east front, each 30x138 feet.
Sale peremptory and without reserve.
C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE AND INDIANA-AVS., CORners of Fifty-third-st. High ground, adjacent to South Park; long time, at 7 per cent upon large part of purchase money. As an investment this will be found more absolutely certain.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15
Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME NO. 119 PEORIA-st., near Lake; 6 rooms, cistern, etc.; a bargain. MEAD & COE, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT on Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.; price $2,000 cash, balance on time. Apply to owner, 913½ West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ASHLEY AND FOSTER-sts., near Robey.
Lots on Jackson-st., east of Centre-av.
Lots on Van Buren-st., east of Lincoln, at a bargain.
MEAD & COE, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MY TWO HOUSES ON SOUTH Park-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., with lot 18x180, east front. The houses are two-story and basement, built in the most thorough style, conveniently arranged, with hot and cold water, bathing-room, furnace, and all modern improvements. S. S. HULBURD, 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—VERMONT MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, 2 stories and basement, on Van Buren-st., west of Ashland-av. Would take other property, city or suburban, in part payment. HENRY WALKER, JR., 98 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, INDIANA-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st., for $11,500. A. A. D. BRILLMAN, Room 5, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—242 AND 245 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., 2 with improvements, at a great bargain. A. A. D. BRILLMAN, Room 5, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, BATH-room, pantry, and closets, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., with or without furniture. Apply to JAS. T. ALLISON, 1,000 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—BY L. D. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-st.: A brick house, with gas, water, cemented cellar, and 50-foot corner lot, on Oakland, $11,000. Also, houses on Sedgwick and Cleveland-sts.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES, FRONTING 11 ON FRET ON Lake-st., at Northwestern Car Works; easy payments; long time. C. W. DEAN, 138 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—3 THIRD-AV., 2 BLOCKS SOUTH of Government Buildings (Custom-House), 2-story brick on Dearborn-st., only $14,500, in 5 payments, 276 Wabash-av., 4-story marble front, lot 40x185. Acres, 2 blocks from Boulevard, east of Cottage Grove-av. Also, 10 fine acres blocks, 3 blocks from Station, South Englewood, $1,100; will retail for $200 per lot. 200 lots at Irving Park, at low prices. AVERY, MILLER & RICOON, 148 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 120 feet and nice 2-story frame house, brick and stone basement, 12 rooms, No. 172 South Wood-st., $4,500; $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. 50 feet, same house, barn, newly painted, $6,500; new marble-front houses, Park-av., near Wood-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., No. 36 Sixteenth-st., 2-story and basement brick; modern improvements.

FOR SALE—ERIE-ST., 25 FEET BETWEEN CLARK and Dearborn; a bargain; or will exchange for South Side property. F. S. PIERREPONT, 138 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES CHOICE LAND, FRONTing Lake Shore Drive, and running west to Halsted-st.; cheap, and terms easy. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—50x110 FEET ON COTTAGE GROVE-av., near Thirty-second-st. Price, $120 per foot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ELEGANT 15-ROOM MARble houses Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., Prairie and Michigan-avs., $18,000, $20,000, $22,000. Only $3,000 cash. E. SEALEY, 109 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET OF THE MOST DESIRAble residence property in Chicago, fronting Union Park, at a bargain, and on easy terms. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-AV., 10 ACRES NEAR depot on Illinois Central, at Seventieth-st.
40 acres north of Seventy-fifth-st. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH 12 large grounds, at $7,000, $7,500, $8,000, $8,500, $9,000, $9,500, and up to $20,000, on any terms desired; also, houses to rent. Inquire of owner, at 74 Dearborn-st., or at Hinsdale, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND LOTS near Hyde Park Depot and the Lake; also fine building lots in same vicinity. Will take parties wishing to build to look at the property at any time. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 93 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., several acre tracts on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, west of Halsted-st.
8 acres on State-st., near Hawthorn, $1,600 per acre.
60 or 70 acres on Twelfth-st. and Desplaines River.
20 acres on Harrison-st., corner city limits, $2,200 per acre.
713 feet on Madison, Monroe, and Adams-sts., east of Central Park, $2,200.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A NEAT GOTHIC dwelling, brick basement, 9 rooms, hard and soft water, and furnace; lot 162x182 feet with fruit and shade trees; easy terms. Apply to ROBT. GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BURNSIDE STATION—20 ACRES ON N. Ninety-fifth-st., west of Burnside Station, Illinois Central Railroad. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HARLEM—40 ACRES OF HIGH RIDGE on the County-road, between Galena and Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BALTIMORE & OHIO ROAD, 40 acres in Sec 8, R. 14. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY WE HAVE CHOICE acre tracts, south of city limits, also a few tracts of Lake shore property, suitable for first-class residences. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT MAYWOOD, beautiful residences, with large corner lot, at HEMINGWAY, Rooms 34 and 36 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—40 ACRES ON S. Seventy-fifth-st., lying between Cornell and South Chicago, High, dry land. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—120 LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, near the depot. Also, 2-acre blocks fronting Eighty-seventh-st. Will sell on builders on 5 years' time, or cash payment, if purchaser will build immediately. MATSON HILL, 66 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VICINITY OF HYDE PARK—HOUSE of 8 rooms and furnished; good cyclopedic new barn and carriage house. A bargain for cash. E 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS AT THE WEST Forty-eighth-st. depot, within a quarter of a mile of the Northwestern car shops. Some good houses and building lots at Austin, and some new property cheap at Englewood, Normal and near Irving Park. CRAIG & SNOW, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RIDGELAND—21 ACRES ON RIDGEland-av., midway between Ridgeland Station, on Galena Railroad, and Gale Station, on Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT AT OAK Park, on Lake-av., between Ct. & W. W. Railway. Terms easy to cash purchaser. Apply to H. SCHMIDT, 140 North Union-st.

FOR SALE—AT PARK SIDE, ON ILLINOIS CENtral Railroad, 11 acres, which can be retailed at large profit; this property adjoins depot; commutation fare, 10 cents. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., Room 4.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSTON and Lake Forest, ends, lake shore, in a beautiful park, with vigorous growth of large shade trees, gravel walks and drives.
$1,150—Cottage, side wing, two piazzas, bay window, inside blinds; $250 yearly for two years; $1,000 in five years.
$2,000—Very stylish cottage, front and side piazza, bay window, hall, parlor, sitting, dining, and family room, rear addition, with kitchen and moulded; same terms.
$4,000—Two-story brick; any terms, no matter how favorable.
$4,000—Spacious brick near W. W. Symington's palatial residence. All above houses have desirable lots.
Highwood is south, west and north of Lake Forest. Houses are cheaper and substantially built, one hour from Chicago; yearly commutation, 15 cents a ride. The terms on which these houses will sell you are very much as you are now paying for rent; so you can decide between a ride of one hour to your own home on trains that carry a large number of the wealthiest merchants of Chicago past Highwood to their palatial residences in Lake Forest, or hang ½ to ¾ of an hour on rear of street-car to rented house in poor portion, subjecting yourself to annoyance of frequent removals and ever-advancing price of rents.
E. ASHLEY MASLIN,
Residence Highwood; office 140 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS—ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride from the depot, in Clybourne's Addition to Ravenswood.
These lots are laid out 25x132 feet on 80 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $200 to $300 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city and the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best lots at the prices now in the market.
Competition challenged. Your attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homes or for investments.
Call, for a printed plat, and for further information upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOUSES AND LOTS IN Norwood Park, Ravenswood, Evanston, Oak Park, and Park Ridge, cheap and on easy terms. Also, city houses and lots to exchange for city property. GEORGE SUMMERS, 188 Madison-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY W. MARBLE, ROOM 6, 79 Dearborn-st.: 100 acres of choice timbered property, located on the ridge at Washington Heights. A rare opportunity to have control for speculative investment.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lots, 33 ft front, by 180 deep, in the immediate neighborhood of good improvements. I will sell 6 more at this price. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS 40 feet by 150 feet, with good streets, sidewalks, and beautiful large shade trees, for $600. Terms one-quarter cash, balance in one, two, three, four, and five annual payments. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT NORTH EVANSTON, with 5 large rooms, besides closets, brick basement, bay windows, and all modern improvements, rent $1,350. Inquire of PAGE & SPRAGUE, 46 Erie-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN WINnetka, large, 9x9 rooms, well, cistern, barn, nice lawn, shade and fruit trees; 2 acres choice land, being 10 feet above the lake, and running to the lake shore; price low and easy terms. Also, 10 acres, 2 blocks from depot, State-st., corner Washington, or E. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AT ENGLEWOOD, 7 rooms, third floor, 2 rooms finished; lot 50x125 feet; 16th-st. grounds nicely improved; lot 50x125; low price before May 1. W. J. ONAHAM, 183 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD—BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lots, only 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by steam cars; commutation fare 65 cents; large frontage and deep lots; improvements following the trees. These lots have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have been laid; artesian well, superior to any other in this vicinity, 1,000 feet deep; a pass of Mr. Wing's Artesian Well Company; water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly increasing in value by the city improvements, which will soon reach this vicinity. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Terms, one-tenth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Plat and printed abstract of title to the above property. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner Sherman.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, A TWO-STORY house and large lot, beautifully situated on high ground, near the depot. Apply to YOUNG & ROWLY, Room 4, 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—ONE-HALF OR THE whole of a 34-acre tract fronting east on Halsted-st., corner of Sixty-seventh-st., and opposite Beck's Park. This property is offered at a low figure, and on easy terms. Inquire of party in interest at Room 6, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—SEVERAL DESIRAble residences, with modern improvements. Apply to HEMINGWAY, Rooms 34 and 36 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN N. W. ¼ SEC. 30 AND 160 in S. W. ¼ sec. 19, R. 13, north ½ mile of Wheeling, to Washington Heights. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 4, No. 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF 32 ACRES ON NORTH Branch, accessible by gravel road; also near railroad. The premises are adjacent to city, and available for subdivision. H. MAINIERRE, 15 House Block, or 1094 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS, BLOCKS, AND ACRE PROPerty in vicinity of Central Park and new car-works of C. & N. W. R'y.
10 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13, fronting Madison-st.
4 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
Lots and blocks fronting Douglas Park Boulevard and Twelfth-st., on very easy terms of payment.
J. D. HARVEY,
174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec 15, 39, 13.
FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-st.: Houses and large lots at Maywood, ranging in price from $4,000 to $7,000. Also, house at Oak Park, $5,500.

FOR SALE—10 ACRE LOTS, NEW COTTAGE ON each; half improved; good, dry land; some timber; on Rock Island, Chicago, & Western R'y. Only $250 per acre; terms easy. Office days, Fridays and Mondays. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement 152 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—HOUSE AND LOT, $4,000; 2 new half cash; balance only 4 blocks from depot; west of depot; lot 50x100; house, 8 rooms, garret, cellar, etc. Inquire at 154 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD AT WASHINGTON Heights, three blocks from depot, 60x250 feet; monthly payments. Inquire at 18 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN ENGLEWOOD; 7 rooms, hard and soft water, brick basement; lot 50x125; 2 minutes' walk from cars. Inquire 18 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO RAISE money—1,028 feet on State-st. and Wabash-av., near Englewood depot; 600 feet only. Call quick. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 16 Boone Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE selling lots, half acres, and blocks in the original of this property, on long time, low rates of interest. Call and get a plat. GILBERT & GIVINS, 66 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FEW FIRST-class residences, all near depot, built by the owners to live in; will sell on long time and low interest; plenty of shrubbery, and fruit of all kinds, arrangements, etc. Photographs can be seen at 93 Clark-st., Room 3. PLATT & WOODS, 167 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre property, on easy terms. Inquire of owner, ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 61 and 63 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A LOT 25 FEET FRONT BY THE 187 of May, west of Union Park, south of Kinzie, north of Peck-court, west of Ogden-av. Price about $1,500. Address J. G., 893 Fulton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS WE WILL SELL, DO SELL, AND ARE DETERmined to sell, would invite both buyers and sellers of horses, buggies, and harness. Plenty of business and a good location. Room 49 Clark-st., 103 Fifth-av., 2d floor, up the stairs. GEO. T. BRADLEY & CO.

FOR SALE—I WISH TO DISPOSE OF A FIRST-class horse (can out of three) which I will offer for sale at a decided bargain; weight, 1,200 or 1,300 pounds. Apply at No. 91 East Whitney-st., near Pine, North Side.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME YOUNG SADDLE horse. Address P 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BUGGY IN USE A VERY SHORT time, and in prime order. Address P 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMAN'S saddle horse, thoroughly sound and gentle. Address, full particulars and price, Room 6, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST HORSE IN THE CITY, for a lady; sound and gentle; trots in 3.20; top buggy and harness cheap.

FOR SALE—A COAN & TEN BROEKE CONCORD buggy, with shifting top, little used, and set double harness. Inquire of W. C. TAYLOR, Am. Bridge Co., office 154 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STYLISH BAY MARE, large tail, fast; also, harness and buggy, cheap. Address V 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CAR-riages, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SADDLE PONIES, TWO TROTting geldings, fast; one mare, broke to ride. Omaha Stables, M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ARRIVED FROM THE East with a fine assortment of carriages, consisting of Brewsters, phaetons, carryalls and open buggies. Repository at the sale stable of Wheeler & Cook, 61 Michigan-av., corner Monroe. Call and see them for I claim to give the best carriage for the least money of any man in town. C. W. ABBOTT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE WHO WISHES TO ADOPT A FINE pair of twin girls, about 5 months old, please call at 231 South Clark-st.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ADOPT A LITTLE GIRL baby of 6 months, can find a good, safe home, by furnishing good references. Address B 1, Tribune office.

BEDDING PLANTS—SEND FOR CATALOGUE Splendid stock, as usual. Address EDGAR SANborn, 250 State-st.

GIVEN TOURIST TICKETS FOR EUROPE and the East, by short sea-routes from England. Circular Notes and Coupons for Europe and the East. Tickets by the London & Northwestern Railway. Atlantic passages secured by any line of steamships. Information office, No. 9 Bowling Green, New York.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store, CHAPIN BROS., 314 and 314½ East Madison-st., four doors from Fifth-av.

TWO THOUSAND GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, jewelry, etc., at half price to pay advances; 35 per cent discount allowed from factory price-lists on all American watches; no commissions taken. Old gold, silver, and old watches taken in exchange or bought for cash. J. C. BARTLETT'S Loan Office, 82 East Madison-st.

WASHING AND GENERAL HOUSE-CLEANING, 50 cents per hour. Apply at once. MISS OLSEN.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH A FAMILY OF FIVE would like to arrange with another party to rent a dwelling for the summer months. Reference exchanged. Address B 28, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PARTY WHO PURchased of us an abstract of Block 42, Bryan's Subdivision of Lot 12, and s 9 acres of Lot 1, D. S. Lee's Subdivision of Lot 2, please return to our office? SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building.

PERSONAL—CRADESMAN—IN ANSWER TO yours of 16th, can negotiate with me at my place of business to salary, which you must do immediately. I will answer no more communications. W. B.

INFORMATION WANTED—ANY PERSON KNOWing of the whereabouts of Thomas Nelson, painter, formerly of Chicago, but who has not been heard from since the great fire in 1871, will confer a favor by communicating the same to ELIZABETH McDONOUGH, 1326 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—429 BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWO-STORY L house, 11 rooms, water up and down, good barn, and a little garden, with vine-grapery; good for two families. M. HARRIS, 70 Stewart-st., on the near house.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1, A PLEASANT 2-STORY 7-room dwelling, with bath-room; will be put in good order. 128 South Morgan-st.; $300. Apply to O. FORSYTHE, Room 2, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—BRICK 2-STORY AND BASEMENT house, all modern improvements, including furnace, 50 Marshfield-av., within one block of Van Buren-st. cars and Ashland-av., at low rent if satisfactory tenant. F. C. WELLS, 56 Marshfield-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front house on Lake-st., opposite Union Park, and frame house on Fulton-st., north of Park, with 14 rooms and barn. Rent reasonable. Apply of North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT house on North LaSalle-st., near Oak. All modern improvements. Apply to JOHN McEWEN, 240 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city, low to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 61 and 63 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT house on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st., 12 rooms, with modern improvements, fully furnished. W. J. BARNELL, 181 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of 8 rooms, with modern improvements. Building and lot 40 feet on Halsted-st. Inquire of GODEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner Monroe and Market-sts.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY HOUSE FURNISHed, 584 Michigan-av., with a large brick barn; contains all modern improvements. Rent, $2,000 for one year, but desirable parties need apply. W. H. BURDICK.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—OF NO. 1 111 North Paulina-st., near Union Park. Inquire at 109 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, FIRST-CLASS COTTAGES NOS. 249 and 259 Douglas place (Thirty-fifth-st.), near Prairie-av. Also first-class brick house corner Dayton-st. and Webster-av. Inquire of SCOTT & GAGE, No. 81 South Halsted-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—NO. 1097 MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE 13 A two-story frame, with brick basement, containing 12 rooms; bath-room and closets. Lot 80x165, with frame barn. The location is one of the best. For admission or particulars apply to GARNETT, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Basement, 146 and 151 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 7 furnished, to a gentleman and wife, located on Wabash-av., between north of Twenty-first-st. corner will let rent in board. PRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, 324 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, north house in block on State-st., corner Division, with all modern improvements; rent $1,350. Inquire of PAGE & SPRAGUE, 46 Erie-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, WABASH-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., cheap to good tenant; also finely furnished marble front, same neighborhood, to responsible party willing to board four persons toward rent; good. Inquire of DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A SMALL FAMILY, 1 till Oct. 1, 2-story and basement brick house 1059 Fraser-av. Inquire on premises. Possession given immediately.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, FURNISHED HOUSE, 2-story and basement brick 7 rooms, 311 South Wood-st., with bath and modern conveniences. Apply at once to D. C. BRADLEY, 154 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE, NO. 1025 Wabash-av. Has 11 rooms and all modern improvements. Apply to FERD W. PEIK, No. 8 Simm's Building.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE, NO. 13 EAST HARRIson-st., near Michigan-av. Apply to BRANDT & HOFMANN, 125 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—FINE HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, AT WASHington Heights, in beautiful grove, near dummy track. Twenty-five trains a day. Address H 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV., modern improvements (12 rooms). Will sell low. Inquire at 814 State-st., or in rear.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS 614 WEST MADISON-ST., and 469 and 477 Hubbard-st. W. WALLER, No. 3, 320 State-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES 467 HUBBARD-St., and 475 West Indiana-st. W. WALLER, No. 3, 320 State-st.

TO RENT—8-STORY BASEMENT AND SUBcellar marble front house, all modern improvements, including furnace. No. 393 West Washington-st. Apply at No. 397 West Randolph-st. for terms.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 1240 PRAIRIE-AV., 9 rooms, in perfect order; good barn; $45. Only No. 1 parties need apply. DR. M. W. CASE, 529 State-st., Rooms 2 and 3, Lombard Block.

TO RENT—4-STORY OCTAGON MARBLE-FRONTS, 1151 and 1153 Michigan-av.; $1,200.
1128 Michigan-av.; $1,600.
1 house, 3 stories, Twenty-ninth-st.; $1,800.
Houses are new, elegantly built, and are perfect in all respects. The furniture can be had with 1151 if desired. The houses are very desirable. Each has marble bay windows in rear, fancy ceilings, frescoed hall, etc.; or will sell $1,200 down, balance in five years. E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 983, MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, 10 with furniture, corner of Indiana-av. and Eighteenth-st. Furniture for sale. Rent reasonable. H. MORRISON, 1,000 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—183 SOUTH GREEN-ST., A LARGE house of 8 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, lodging room, or sewing-shop. A responsible party to responsible parties. Also, a first-class piano for sale.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 14 ROOMS, $75 PER MONTH, with furniture for sale. Fine dwelling, rent taken out in board, and $100 extra board paid per month. Apply to ROBT. RAE, 83 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 952 NORTH CLARKst., with bath, hot and cold water, and furnace; $25 per month. D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—NO. 14 EGAN-AV., 10 ROOMS, HALF block west of Cottage Grove-av.; house in elegant repair; $60 per month. J. S. & A. SOUVEL, 93 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW BRICK DWELLINGS, CORner of Willard-place and Randolph-st., 10 rooms, hot and cold water, modern improvements; to rent for $40 each. Also six dwelling rooms, 899 West Lake-st., water, gas, etc. Inquire next Hayes School; rent $20. L. H. ROBINSON, 30 Park-row.

TO RENT—NOS. 208 AND 210 WEST ADAMS-ST., possession May 1, all 3-story and basement brick houses, with modern improvements. Also, No. 81 3-story frame house, southwest corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Also, No. 81 Twenty-sixth-st., 2-story and basement brick house. Also, No. 9 Bonfield-st., improvements, one $30 per month, the other $25 per month. E. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Rooms 6 and 7, 159 Clark-st.

TO RENT—429 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FOURteenth-st., 2-story basement, 12 rooms, and furnace, and furnace. B. F. READ, 132 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, THE BEST 6-ROOM COTTAGE on the West Side, No. 9 Bonfield-st., $25 per month per rent. Security for rent required, and an order from me to examine it. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NO. 9 UNION PARK-PLACE, AND 102 Gurley-st.; both places have barns. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 4, 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE FOR $40; 645 WEST JACKSONst.; 3 rooms, cook, water, barn, large lot; $50. 3-story frame, 1459 State-st., 10 rooms and store; $35. Also, desirable 2-story and basement brick, 204 North Halsted-st., store and 2 rooms on first floor, 5 rooms upstairs; $40. Also, 2-story house, fine neighborhood, 1 block from Halsted-st. cars, between Lexington and Monroe-sts.; one at $45, and two at $25 each. D. E. FISKE, Room 5, Otis Block.

TO RENT—NO. 1559 WABASH-AV., 12-STORY, WITH 2 large barns, and Manard story marble-front house; new and in perfect repair; from May 1. BONFIELD & SWEZEY, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, NEAR the corner of Throop and Van Buren-sts. Inquire at 159 Throop-st.

TO RENT—NO. 474 WEST TAYLOR-ST.; $45 PER month. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE

LOUISIANA.

Further Details of the War of Races in Grant Parish.

Reports to the Government from the Kellogite Faction.

Investigation Ordered by the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, April 18. — Attorney-General Williams has received a dispatch from United States Marshal Packard, dated New Orleans, 17th inst., in which he says that the Deputy Marshal, De Klyne, has returned from Colfax, where he arrived on the Tuesday following the collision of Sunday last, and found the place almost deserted, except by women. He buried the remains of the sixty colored men who were found on the field. The dispatch continues:

It is reported that, subsequent to the burning of the Court-House, thirty-four colored men, who were previously made prisoners, were taken to the river bank by couples, and there shot and thrown overboard. It is also reported that colored men were shot in the adjacent woods, where their bodies are still lying. He found also twelve wounded, some certainly mortally. The colored men present composed a posse, which, under the direction of Sheriff Shaw (white), appointed by Gov. Kellogg, had taken possession of the Court-House, and were still holding it. Nash, formerly Sheriff under Warmoth, and superseded by Shaw, led the whites. From credible information, there appeared to have been no loss on the part of the colored men until after their surrender, when they were butchered without mercy, on leaving the Court-House, from which they were ejected by setting fire to the building. Sheriff Shaw is missing, and he is supposed to have been killed. My deputy found it impossible to make an arrest without the presence of United States troops. Armed bodies of whites still scour the country. The assailants had in their possession a six-pounder cannon, taken, or, as some allege, loaned, from the Red River steamer John T. Moore.

Marshal Packard closes his dispatch by saying: "When the circumstances of this massacre are known, it will be found to be only equaled by that of Fort Pillow."

Attorney-General Williams to-day received the following:

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—Deputy Marshal De Klyne has returned from Colfax. He arrived there the day after the massacre. The details are horrible. The Democratic (white) of Grant Parish attempted to oust the incumbent parish officers by force, and failed, the Sheriff protecting the officers with a colored posse. Several days afterwards, recruits from other parishes, to the number of 300, came to the assistance of the whites, when they demanded the surrender of the colored people. This was refused. An attack was made, and the negroes were driven into the Court-House. The Court-House was fired, and the negroes slaughtered as they left the burning building. After resistance had ceased, 65 negroes, terribly mutilated, were found dead near the ruins of the Court-House. Thirty, known to have been taken prisoners, are said to have been shot after the surrender and thrown in the river. Two of the assailants were wounded. The slaughter is greater than in the riot of 1866 in this city. Will send report by mail.

(Signed) J. R. BECKWITH,
United States Attorney.

The Acting Secretary of War telegraphed this afternoon to Col. Emory, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 18.

To Col. W. H. Emory, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

In case a requisition is made upon you by the United States Marshal to assist the United States authorities in the execution of any judicial process, issued on account of the late reported disturbance in Grant Parish, you will render the necessary aid for such purpose.

(Signed) GEO. M. ROBESON,
Acting Secretary of War.

Attorney-General Williams this afternoon telegraphed the following to J. R. Beckwith, United States Attorney at New Orleans:

SIR: You are instructed to make a thorough investigation of the affairs in Grant Parish, and, if you find that the laws of the United States have been violated, you will spare no pains or expense to cause the guilty parties to be arrested and punished, and, if military aid is necessary to execute any United States process, you will call on Gen. Emory for that purpose, who has been instructed to furnish it.

(Signed) GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The *Times'* special from New Orleans, about the hostilities in Grant Parish, says: "Not a single colored man was killed until all had surrendered to the whites who were fighting them, when over 100 were shot down. It is understood that another lot was burned to death in the Court-House. After the butchery the whites scattered in every direction, few of them going to their homes. Many left for the Texas border, in hopes of escaping from the consequences of their crime. The State troops on arriving at the scene of hostilities buried over sixty bodies of colored men. The Federal troops cannot proceed for want of transportation.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—United States troops have been ordered to Colfax, Grant Parish. The latest accounts report everything quiet. The rioters have resumed work on the adjacent plantations. No further trouble is apprehended.

PORK-PACKING.

Report of the Extent of the Country's Business for the Past Season.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—The official report of Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce on pork-packing for the year ending March 1, 1873, embracing both summer and winter packing, is promulgated to-day. It shows the whole number of hogs packed from Nov. 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873, to be 5,456,004, an actual increase over the preceding winter of 621,468.

The hogs this winter were equal on the hogs of last winter's average, to 5,507,000; increase in the gross average over last year, 7 6-10 lbs; increase in aggregate net weight, 172,000,000 lbs; aggregate production of lard, 218,400,000 lbs; increase over last winter, 32,000,000 lbs; average increase, 1 48-100 lbs. Total cost, $59,941,000; showing an increase of $3,400,000. Mess pork produced, 345,094 brls; prime mess, 31,602; clear, 9,220; rump, 16,963.

These figures are exclusive of California.

Summer packing last year, 495,000 hogs; average, 232 lbs net.

Obituary.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Commodore Watson died in a fit of apoplexy this evening.

PARIS, April 18.—The wife of Henri Rochefort is dead.

MUNICH, April 18.—Baron Justus Liebig died to-day, after a painful illness, aged 70.

Baron Liebig was born at Darmstadt May 12, 1803. He studied physical science at Bonn, Erlangen, and Paris, and in 1826 prepared a paper on Fulminic Acid, which won him the patronage of Humboldt, who procured him an appointment as Professor at Giessen. In 1852 he was made Professor at Munich. His works are "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," portions of "The Handbook of Chemistry," a revision of "Gelgar's Handbook of Pharmacy," "Organic Chemistry in its Applications to Agriculture." His most popular work was his "Familiar Letters on Chemistry," which has been translated into almost every civilized language. His contributions to the chemistry of agriculture have been especially valuable, and he has attained a world-wide celebrity by his extract of meat, which he introduced during the Franco-Prussian war into the commissary supplies of the Prussian army.

Railroad News.

CLEVELAND, O., April 18.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Valley Railroad, held in this city yesterday, the following officers were elected: Sullivan Witz, of Cleveland, President; D. L. King, of Akron, Vice-President; R. T. Everett, Secretary and Treasurer; F. N. Dudley, Chief Engineer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TIFFIN, Ohio, April 18.—An injunction has been served on the Pennsylvania Company operating the Mt. C. & L. M., and L. L. & Eastern Roads at this place. It seems the Baltimore & Ohio Company think the Pennsylvania Company encroaching on their right-of-way, and have complained to the city about the matter, and, as the city are afraid of losing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, they are taking quite an interest in the matter. Some of the citizens are quite indignant at the conduct of certain officials, who, to avoid having an injunction served on them, tried to lay the track through the city at night, but the authorities got wind of their intentions, and as soon as they commenced work, which was at 1 o'clock this morning, the City Marshal was on hand, and served an injunction on G. T. Enos, engineer, and J. Whistle, foreman. At present the work is at a stand-still, but the Pennsylvania Company entertain hopes of raising the injunction and proceeding with the work in a few days. There is quite a little breeze of excitement here over the affair, and some predict serious trouble before the matter is settled.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—The visit of Presidents Watson, of the Erie, and McClellan, of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroads, and other railroads near to this city yesterday, is said to have been mainly to see the Atlantic & Great Western Road in Ohio, inspect the depots, and look after the general interest of the these roads in Cincinnati. It is believed by many that they also had in view a look-out for their interests in connection with the Cincinnati & Southern Railway, from here to Chattanooga, work upon which is soon to be commenced. The party return to New York to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

ROME, April 18.—The Pope arose from his bed to-day, remaining up several hours, and transacting business.

ROME, April 18.—Evening—The Pope is better, but still confined to his bed.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 18.—The Pacific Railway Scandal Committee have made their first report, recommending that such legislation may be caused as will enable them to take sworn evidence.

A small contribution to the fund of political effect was made through changing certain officers of the House during the recess, which gave rise to increased expenditure and the discharge of efficient men.

The Pacific Railway articles of agreement have been presented to the Senate, in response to Senator McPherson's motion. They recite the circumstances of incorporation, and the receipt of the charter; also, the promises and agreement of the respective parties. The feature in the signatures to the agreement is that two members of the Company sign through Sir John A. Macdonald, who represented an opposite interest, or the Privy Council. Nearly the whole time of the House was occupied yesterday in discussing a question of privilege arising out of an article published in an Eastern paper of a libelous nature, said article having been written by a member of the House and reflecting on another member.

TORONTO, April 18.—*La Minerve*, the French organ of the Ottawa Government, admits that Sir Hugh Allan has suffered a check in his attempt to float the Canada Pacific in the English money market. The Toronto *Globe* states that it is informed, on the best authority, that Sir Hugh Allan has represented to Sir John A. Macdonald, that if the Grand Trunk Arrangement act now before Parliament passes, there will be no hope of anything being done in England with the Pacific scheme for a long period.

[To the Associated Press.]

MONTREAL, April 18.—The rapid rise in the St. Lawrence River has flooded St. Paul street in Point St. Charles. The inhabitants are using boats and rafts. The farms along the Lachine road are submerged from 3 to 6 feet deep.

LONDON, Ont., April 18.—The boiler in Hyman's tannery exploded this morning, killing the engineer, and wounding fatally two others.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—Persia having complained that her territory was recently violated by the Russian troops in an encounter with the Turcomans, the Russian Government has acknowledged the act, explaining it was involuntary, and stating that orders had been issued to the Russian officers operating on the frontier of Persia to respect her territory in the future.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 18.—The remains of Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, who died in Florence, Italy, are in Westminster Abbey, awaiting shipment to the United States. Funeral services will take place to-day. Benjamin Moran, Secretary United States Legation, will be pall-bearer.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 18.—The railway between Barcelona and Tarragon has been cut by the Carlists.

The authorities of Tamarita, in Hulesca, have been seized by the Carlists, who will hold them until the sum demanded of the town shall have been paid.

SUMATRA.

HAGUE, Holland, April 18.—The Government has received dispatches confirmatory of the unfavorable news from Sumatra. The Atchinees fight desperately, and the Dutch are assailed on all sides. Reinforcements are going forward with all possible dispatch.

NEW YORK.

Wife-Murderer Sentenced — Prospective Prize-Fight — Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The jury in the case of George Sheffelin, on trial for the murder of his wife, entered the court-room at five minutes past midnight, and rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree. Judge Brady immediately sentenced Sheffelin to the State Prison for life.

Pete Croker and Jack Boylan signed articles this afternoon to fight at 136 pounds, on June 17, within 100 miles of New York, for $2,000 and the middle-weight championship. Each put up $200 forfeit. Both have a good record, and the match causes great excitement among the sporting fraternity.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Grand Jury, instead of finding indictments for violations of the Usury law, have united in a recommendation to the Legislature to repeal the law, so far as it applies to the city and county of New York.

It is said that the Tax Department of this city has sued the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the taxes on their personal property, which is worth $2,000,000.

The British Consul, apprehensive that McDonnell, of the Bank of England forgery notoriety, may escape from the Ludlow Street Jail, has employed officers of that institution to keep constant watch over him.

Simeon Leslie, who fatally wounded George Butler, during a quarrel in the Pennsylvania Company's shops, is still at large, while the authorities of Jersey City and Newark are disputing about who should make the arrest.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Shoemakers' Strike in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., April 18.—The Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association to-night passed a resolution that they would not recognize the Order of the Knights of St. Crispin in connection with their business affairs, and repudiate the dictatorial acts of the Crispin Association. The manufacturers assert that the strike to-day was in consequence of the refusal of the Association to comply with the demand of the Crispins to restore Crispin workmen to shops from which they had been removed.

About 700 members of the order of St. Crispin are on a strike to-day, leaving nine shoe-factories without workmen. The members of the order allege that their strike is not for higher wages, but for their recognition as an order by their employers. The immediate occasion of the strike to-day was the refusal of the employers in one factory to confer with a committee of Crispin workmen who desired to inquire the reason for the discharge of one of their members from that factory.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 18.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 54 cars reported to arrive, 1,734, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,755, or 515 cars, against 149 the same time last week. Market was slow and dull, and prices 10c lower, the offering, most of the arrivals being through consignments. Sales: 114 Illinois steers, av 1,175@1,437 lbs, at $5.90@6.85; 12 State steers, av 1,060 lbs, at $5.12½; 18 Ohio stillers, av 1,420 lbs, at $4.62½; 181 cows, heifers, etc, av 920 lbs, at $4.12; 22 Michigan stockers, 848 lbs, $4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,200; total for the week thus far, 8,400, against 4,420 the same time last week. The market was moderately active at $6.50 @7.50 for Western wooled sheep, and $5.00@5.25 for clipped sheep. Sales: 638 Ohio sheep, av 97 lbs, at $7.50@7.62½; 1,156 Ohio clipped sheep, av 105 lbs, at $5.37½@5.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,600; total for the week thus far, 26,300, against 24,500 the same time last week. Market more active at 10c advance. Prices ruled at $5.50@5.60. Sales: 1,300 Illinois hogs, 156@180 lbs, at $5.70@5.85.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 18.—CATTLE—Market very dull; arrivals heavy; best, $5.25@5.50; stockers, $3@4½; common, $2@3.

SHEEP—Market unchanged; arrivals heavy; best, $6@6½; medium, 5@5½; common, 4½@5½.

HOGS—Market firm; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.90@6.05; Yorkers, $5.80@6.00.

WASHINGTON.

Congressmen Cotton and Crebs Repudiate the Back Pay.

The Louisiana Troubles at the War and Justice Departments.

Important Internal Revenue Ruling.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Dispatches have passed to-day between the Federal authorities in Louisiana and the Department of Justice, from which it is evident that the Administration has in contemplation an act of insurpation in which the military arm of the Government will be made to screen the purposes of Judge Durell, whose prostitution of the United States District Judgeship in New Orleans for political purposes received the merited condemnation of the Senate, as well as the Judiciary Committee of the House in the last Congress. The reports from District Attorney Beckwith and Marshal Packard show that a most outrageous massacre occurred at Colfax Court-House after a struggle for the possession of the county offices, but do not show that any violation of the United States laws occurred through which the Government could possibly take any cognizance of the affair. All this information was in the possession of the Department of Justice before Attorney-General Williams requested the Acting Secretary of War to order Gen. Emery to place his troops under the control of Marshal Packard. This request was fully complied with, and the troops are now understood to be in readiness to go the scene of action, as soon as transportation can be furnished. The full purport of this order is appreciated, when the fact is known that Deputy-Marshal DeKyne, in whom Marshal Packard reposes so much confidence, is a Colonel of Militia, under the Kellogg State Government, Attorney-General Williams, in reply to a suggestion, to-day, that he could not take cognizance of the affair until Gov. Kellogg makes a demand in behalf of the State for aid, remarked: "Well, I have taken cognizance of it, as you may see by the dispatches." It is safe to predict that information will soon be received of the arrest by the United States troops under Deputy Marshal DeKlyne, of the implicated parties under some process by which they will be brought before Judge Durell for trial. The result of such trials will be as much of a mystery as were the absurd and comprehensive declarations regarding the jurisdiction of Durell's Court during the recent election troubles. Kellogg's militia are already on the ground, but the culprits have fled beyond the borders of Texas.

SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator Sumner's health has not materially improved. He has, however, changed his physician, and will be now attended by a Pennsylvanian who attributes Mr. Sumner's pain about the heart to an affection of the spine, which is traceable to the assault made upon him by Preston Brooks in the Senate years ago. Mr. Sumner takes a long ride each day.

INTERNAL REVENUE RULING.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided to-day that two separate tobacco factories cannot occupy the same premises at the same time. Such a thing would be entirely incompatible with the requirements of the revenue law governing the manfacture and sale of tobacco.

DECLINES THE GRAB.

Congressman Cotton, of the Second Iowa District, to-day notified the Treasury Department that he would not accept of his increased salary compensation.

EXECUTIVE SALARIES.

It may be of interest to know that the President never draws his salary himself, but receives it through the First National Bank, to which he has given a power of attorney, and the money is always drawn from the Treasury by the Cashier of that bank and placed to the credit of the President. The warrants for the salary of the President and Vice-President are made out at the Treasury every month, the former under the new law receiving $4,166.66 per month, and the latter $633.33. The members of the Cabinet are paid from the rolls of their respective departments, and receipt therefore the same as all other employes. The President and Vice-President do not sign any payroll.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A Washington special says that the members of the Civil-Service Advisory Board announce that, as soon as it is known definitely that Messrs. Eaton and Shellabarger will accept the places on the Board, which have been tendered them, a meeting of the members will be called to consider what modification of existing rules ought to be made. The President has suggested alterations in several particulars, and wants more latitude in making the appointments falling within Civil Service rules. The Board will review the whole subject of Civil-Service Reform, and will, it is thought, agree to some plan, enabling the President to give the first preference in making appointments to those who are to be in active sympathy with the Administration. Another stumbling-block which the Board will have to encounter, is that of continuing the practice of allowing women to compete for clerical positions. Several Bureau officers have protested against receiving any more female clerks, on the ground that they are less efficient, cause more trouble, and are more difficult to manage than male clerks. These officials say that in cases where several females were appointed under the competitive examination system, the practical result shows them to be the poorest clerks in their respective offices, and they therefore remonstrate against filling vacancies with other females.

[To the Associated Press.]

REPUDIATES BACK PAY.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Representative Crebs, of Illinois, has returned to the Treasury his extra pay. Crebs says: "As I persistently opposed the passage of the bill for increase of pay, I cannot conscientiously accept the money."

GREENBACKS.

Legal tenders outstanding, $358,182,213.

THE GREAT STORM.

Further Details of the Snow Hurricane in Nebraska—Three Lives Lost.

OMAHA, April 18.—The Union Pacific Railroad is now open for the regular transaction of business, and the trains are all running upon their usual time. Two trains started from Grand Island yesterday, one at 12 noon, and another at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on their way to Omaha. The one leaving at noon came safely into the city last night. The cars were perfectly crowded with human freight.

Tales of suffering reach us from the snow-bound travelers in Grand Island. Three men started for the hotel, going from the train, and have never been heard of since. They were lost in the drifts and have perished.

The train which arrived at 6 o'clock last evening arrived at Grand Island at 9:10, April 14, in a heavy snow and wind storm. The passengers were there informed that it was impossible for the train to proceed further, and that there were provisions in abundance on the train, and the hotel was close by. The storm continued to rage in a most fearful manner on April 15, 16, and 17. So dense has the snow been during this time that it was impossible to go from the cars to the hotel. Parties of ten persons would lock arms and go to the hotel from the trains in this manner, and frequently several of the parties would be overcome by the violence of the storm, and would have to be dragged or carried the rest of the way. An eye-witness tells me that he was a passenger on the up-train, several years ago, when violent storms raged on the line of the road, and that he never witnessed a storm whose violence has equaled this.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—CATTLE—The opening of the market yesterday presented no features unusual to the opening day. The attendance was small, and the sales were limited to a few car loads, but the attendance to-day from New York and the East has been quite large, and a good degree of life was shown in the trade. The prices were slightly in advance of the prices of last week, and buyers refused to pay, and holders finding it impossible to sustain the views made concessions, and a considerable number of sales were effected at about the closing prices of last week. The prices to-day are a shade better than at this time last week. The cattle this week are rather what smaller than last, still there is a good supply. The average quality does not differ materially from last week, and thus far consist chiefly of light and medium weights.

RECEIPTS—The receipts at West Albany in car loads for the week ending to-night are as follows: Cattle, 1,250 cars; sheep, 27 cars; hogs, 210 cars; horses, 10. The following are the receipts at this point: Beeves, 8,250; sheep, 1,140; hogs, 21,000; horses, 244.

WORKING OXEN—There is a small supply this week, and the demand for them is good at 4@4½c. A. H. Wood sold 1 pair workers, weighing 2,800 lbs, at 4½c per lb, and 1 pair do, weighing 2,600 lbs, at 4c per lb.

MILCH COWS—The supply this week numbers nearly 100 head. With a rather poor demand, sales are effected at somewhat lower figures than last week. A. Abell sold 8 cows, with calves, at $31 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—For the past week there has been a marked scarcity of sheep and lambs in markets, but to-day they are coming forward freely, and the receipts show a large increase over last week. The quality is superior, and prices very firm at 7@8½c for common to good.

HORSES—The demand is very brisk, and sales are effected at about the ruling prices of last week.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

An inquest was held by Coroner Stephens on the body of Harry K. Bates, who died suddenly on Thursday afternoon, at No. 117 South Green street. Dr. Emmons made a post-mortem examination. The jury rendered a verdict of death from fatty degeneration of the heart.

Robertson, the Scotch marksman, and G. Sullivan, a prairie hunter, are to shoot a pigeon match on the 26th inst., at the Brighton House, 25 birds each, for $50 a side, according to Kennicott Club rules.

The city Detective Department is annoyed because it has in its possession a large family Bible and a satchel, supposed to belong to the Rev. William D. Duane, of Hamilton, Canada, which is filled with orthodox sermons and religious text-books.

The City Collector has, thus far, collected $842,574.91 of the general tax of 1872. The aggregate tax was $4,250,000, leaving $3,417,426.09, and the municipal year ended April 1. All the heaviest tax-payers have not yet settled, but will probably do so before long.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of Henry Johnson, at No. 506 West Taylor street, who was killed on Thursday afternoon by falling from a scaffold in St. Micheal's Church. The deceased was contractor, and also erected the scaffold off which he fell, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Burnside Finley, a boy who resides with his father, Mr. J. K. Finley, at No. 183 West Monroe street, left his home yesterday morning, and up to a late hour last night had not returned. He is about 9 years old, and is dressed in black coat and light pants. Any information concerning him can be left at the Madison Street Police Station.

The exchange of the old Post-Office site for the old Bridewell lot is to be effected soon, Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, and Collector Judd having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as appraisers of the value of the property proposed to be transferred to the United States Government in return for the Post-Office lot, and the building thereon, for the use of the Public Library.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: M. C. Stearns, four-story and basement stone front, 40x70 feet, Nos. 112 and 114 East Randolph street; M. C. Stearns, four-story and basement brick, 65x37 feet, northeast corner of Lake and South Water streets; Morrison Garst, two-story and basement brick, 22x22 feet, No. 99 Warren avenue.

On Monday evening next a public meeting will be held in the Burr Mission Chapel, on Third avenue, near Fourteenth street. Addresses will be delivered by M. C. Kelly, of the Temperance Bureau, Maj. Cole, and the Rev. C. L. Thompson, and the questions, "Is Intemperance a Crime?" and "How Far are the Saloon-Keepers Responsible for the Crime of the City?" will be fully discussed. Admission free.

Two young boys named Henry Warren and Barney Harrigan, employed as collectors for the wringer-repairing shop of Brown & Co., No. 317 West Randolph street, have been playing sharp tricks. They have changed the bills so that they called for a slightly increased amount, and in this way have pocketed a large sum of money. Justice Scully concluded to continue the case until Monday.

Yesterday morning James Fritz, of Lake View, became enraged at Peter Keller because the latter discharged him from his service. Fritz remained around Keller's premises until the the latter ordered him away, when Fritz seized a hockey stake and dealt Keller a blow which broke his arm. Fritz was arrested by Captain Forrest, and will be tried this morning.

Two little girls, daughters of Mr. Edward Penn, of No. 167 South Robey street, and Mr. McMullin, who resides on Honore street, near Jackson street, ran away from the Brown School yesterday at noon. It is feared by their parents that they are the victims of foul play. They were seen near a suspicious house on Halsted street, yesterday, about 4 o'clock, since which time all track of them has been lost.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Ripley, who resides on the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-ninth street, fell dead in front of the Avenue House, on Wabash avenue. She sank down soon after getting out of an omnibus. She was examined by a physician, who pronounced that she died of heart-disease. She was taken to her home. She was a widow lady, and apparently about 40 years of age. The Coroner has been notified.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened sixteen proposals for trenching and back-filling all the water-pipe to be laid in the city during the present year. No award was made. They also opened the following bids for furnishing coal to the Water-Works: E. L. Hedstrom & Co., 7,500 tons of 2,000 pounds each, anthracite, at $6.30 a ton; E. L. Hedstrom & Co., 15,000 tons at $6.75 per ton; Robert Law, 15,000 tons at $6.89 a ton; Maher Bros., 15,000 tons at $9.74 per ton. The contract was not awarded.

The Board of Police held a special meeting yesterday afternoon. John A. Hall, pipeman of Engine No. 17, was found guilty of intoxication, but sentence was suspended. Policeman Delaney was charged with inattention to duty, lasiness, and lounging on beat. He was pronounced to be guilty, but sentence was suspended. Policeman Peter Farrow was reprimanded for leaving his beat. The resignation of Policemen Thomas McMahon and John A. Schoepf were accepted. Charges were pending against the latter.

Mrs. McGarvy, with her two little girls, Maggie and Nellie, aged 13 and 11 years, arrived in the city, last Saturday, from Peoria. Mrs. McGarvy, having secured a place to work on the North Side, left the daughters at a boarding-house on Monroe street, near Halsted. They were dissatisfied there because of the indecent attentions of some young men, and yesterday afternoon left the house and came to the Madison Street Station. Sergeant Johnson kindly cared for them, and will keep them until their mother calls for them. They do not know where she is staying.

The last opportunities for visiting Wilder & Co.'s splendid circus offer themselves this afternoon and evening. The plucky management, in spite of the storm, have continued to present a most exciting and enjoyable programme, while the artists themselves have earnestly endeavored to please the people who have attended by doing their level best. The great Robinson has excelled himself, while Pastor, Ayma, and Katie Stokes have added greatly to the brilliancy of the equestrian performances. Otokson's wonderful rope feats and Rogers and Scott's graceful gymnastic evolutions have also been prominent features of this excellent show. The little folks especially, and everybody in general, have been amused and delighted by the jokes of the clowns and the antics of the ponies and baby buffalo.

WAIVED EXAMINATION.

Hamilton F. Taylor, one of the parties concerned in the alleged attempted forgery on the Fourth National Bank, was arraigned before Justice Banyon yesterday morning. His partner, a fine-looking old gentleman, whose actions suggest the idea that he has been the dupe of Taylor, was unable to be taken from his cell, being very ill with the pleurisy. He will be examined this morning.

Taylor was represented at the examination by Elliott Anthony. He refused to make any statement. A warrant was then sworn out by Detective Dixon, and George Taylor, the Cashier of the Fourth National, made an affidavit, on which to base a motion for continuance, swerring that the draft for $7,600 was on the National Bank of the Republic, of New York; that it had been sent there for collection, and could not be returned for several days.

Mr. Anthony denied the right of one Justice to sit on the case, and, in order that the services of Justice Daggett could be secured, the Court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At the resitting of the Court, Taylor waived an examination, and was committed to jail in default of $7,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Another Defalcation.

SALT LAKE, April 18.—Rufus King, late Postmaster of Silver City, Idaho, charged with embezzling $5,000 or $6,000, and the forging of money orders on the Post-Office here, was arrested this morning at Ogden, brought here, and will be arraigned before Judge McKean to-morrow. He has a large number of money orders from his office addressed to offices East which he intended to get cashed under assumed names.

CHEAP BUNCOMBE.

A Characteristic Proclamation by the Temperance Bureau.

The North Side Saloon-Keepers Taken Under Its Protection.

Another characteristic proclamation has just been issued by the Temperance Bureau, and consequently the whisky-fiend is supposed to totter on his throne more feebly than ever, and gasps for breath with unusually weak and painful struggles. The last proclamation contains all the buncombe of its numerous predecessors, but in a much more condensed, and, therefore, much more readable and interesting form. The utmost consternation would reign in the newspaper offices of the city if a single week passed by without a communication of some kind coming from the "Bureau." These documents are chiefly noticeable for their great length and the astonishing effect they have upon the whisky traffic. Another point about them is the reckless manner in which they call attention to the immense quantity of Christian sympathy and moral support which is at the disposal of the Bureau. The Bureau, up to the present time, has done very little for the cause of temperance beyond renting an office, and writing those proclamations. It is about time that all classes of people should understand this fact, so that when a proclamation appears it may be taken for just what it is worth.

The following is the latest literary effort of the Bureau. It shows plainly enough that that body desires to make the Municipal Government subservient to its will, and it is also very patronizing to the persistent rum-sellers of the North Side:

To the Saloon-Keepers of North Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: It is with pleasure we notice the movement started by you to secure the impartial enforcement of the laws closing the saloons on Sunday. If your movements is an honest one you are entitled to great credit for it, believing, as some of you do (without proper examination of the subject), that the law is one that infringes on your personal rights. If your intentions are good, we are anxious to co-operate with you in making your movement successful, and hereby make a few suggestions for the consideration of your meeting next Saturday.

There are two obstacles in the way of an equal enforcement of the Sunday law in Chicago. One is the stubborn disregard of the law shown by the North Side Police Justice, which is endeavored by every means in his power to bring the law into disrepute, and, in so doing, has doubtless rendered himself liable to impeachment in many cases. The other obstacle is the lukewarmness and deficiency exhibited by the Mayor in failing to revoke the licenses of those who violate the law, although it is made his express duty to do so by the ordinances of the city.

If a petition were circulated among the saloon-keepers asking him to do his duty in this matter, it would have more effect upon him than all the churches of the city, or the desires of all other respectable citizens thrown in; while, at the same time, it would vindicate the character of saloon-keepers as law-abiding citizens, and, to a great extent, remove the stigma that now rests upon them in the minds of temperance men. We desire to disclaim, on behalf of the churches and order-loving citizens, any selfish motives or revengeful feelings toward saloon-keepers in our attempts to enforce the Liquor laws; but the cries of the wives and the sufferings of the children of drunkards have reached our ears and ascended into Heaven, and we are constrained, by the Omnipotent Power that governs all things, to make their cause our own. Now is the time for saloon-keepers to show their sympathy with all work together to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday. During the summer in Chicago, and compare the results, as regards peace, order, and freedom from crimes of personal violence, the decrease of poverty and drunkenness, and the increase of joy and contentment in families, with last summer; and, if the comparison does not show that the enforcement of the law is a great public blessing, then we will withdraw our opposition to its repeal.

We have no desire to close up five, fifty, or five hundred saloons, and leave the others open. To do this would be rank injustice, and this is the present fault of our City Government, which could easily enforce the laws impartially if it was so inclined. In requesting, and compelling, if need be, by impeachment or otherwise, the officers of the law to the performance of their duties without favoritism, we will co-operate with any committee you may appoint, and legal or other assistance, and at the same time regretting that we have not an Andrew Jackson or John A. Dix to wield the executive powers of the government, which would render such action and loss of time on our part unnecessary. TEMPERANCE BUREAU.

CHICAGO, April 17, 1873.

As Mayor Medill is rather prominently spoken of in the proclamation, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE brought the document to him yesterday afternoon for his perusal and comments. After reading it over, he remarked that he would give the Bureau an opportunity to elect a Mayor next fall who will enforce the laws just as it wants him to. He suggested that Mr. Scammon would be a good man for the position, as he is in perfect harmony with the temperance movement. [It may not be generally known that, in a paper which Mr. Scammon publishes for his own amusement and private circulation, the Mayor has been treated to several editorial lectures lately on the temperance question. He feels terribly bad about it.]

The Mayor said he never intended to prohibit the sale of beer on Sunday. It seemed to him that the time of the Bureau was mainly taken up in writing proclamations and holding conferences. The general public, however, understood that its object was to search for violations of the Sunday law, and promptly report them, and furnish the necessary evidence when the cases come to trial. The Bureau didn't do this; it was too much occupied in finding cause for complaint about the City Government. As to revoking licenses, he would say that he always did so when it was proved that the offender merited such punishment. But complaints were seldom made, and he did not feel that it would be right or just to revoke licenses on mere hearsay. Neither did he think it would be just to ruin a man's business by revoking his license, because he has been fined $10 once or twice at the Police Court. The smallness of the fines showed that the offenses were not aggravated ones, or that the Justices were not acting impartially. He would revoke licenses when it was proved beyond a doubt that such severity was deserved.

The Mayor closed by repeating what he had said at the commencement, viz.: that the Bureau and its friends could elect whoever they saw fit next fall, but until that time he would in all probability run the city according to his best judgment.

IS IT A STEAL?

Discovery of Large Tracts of Land Omitted from the Hyde Park Tax Lists.

County Clerk Pollak is said to have discovered the existence of rather a startling state of affairs in Hyde Park Township, which he has determined to probe to the bottom, "without fear and without favor," no matter who may get hurt. Mr. Pollak appears to have been hunting up the facts for some time past, and satisfying himself that he was on safe ground, and the whole thing has been kept secret, in order that he might report to the Board before the circumstances got noised abroad. THE TRIBUNE would wish to respect the worthy Clerk's wishes, but this is a matter that cannot be too soon made public; and the people will appreciate the publication of the item in advance of the next meeting of the County Board, in order to appreciate the action that will then be taken.

The County Clerk, in his examination of the assessment rolls,—a duty which would seem to have been but partially performed in years gone by,—was struck by the almost total want of the means of testing their accuracy, and, resolving to find out for himself whether they were correct or not, set to work deliberately to compare them with the originals. When he arose from his secret task, about which he had breathed a word to no one, he did so with the unpleasant certainty that either the Assessor of Hyde Park had performed his duty with culpable negligence, or that a tolerably sized attempt at a steal had been made by some one or other; by some means or other, as yet unexplained. It was found that the assessment omitted at least 1,000 acres of property. If the assessor had missed an acre here, five acres there, ten acres somewhere else, and twelve acres in some other place, the matter would not have caused so much surprise; but a further investigation of the books showed that the favored land consisted principally of two blocks, one of over 400 acres and the other of over 500 acres. All around the 400 acre block, the people had been duly taxed, down to the last fraction; all around the 500 acre block not an acre was left unnoticed; but these two large tracts of land were singled out from their neighbors, and escaped the scrutinizing eye of a man who is supposed to know almost every soul and every acre in the town. When the names of the owners of the land are published, probably some light will be thrown on the subject. Which will be on Monday.

It is said that Mr. Pollak will ask for an order of the Board directing his action in the premises; and as the statute provides that the arrearages may be charged against all lands omitted from the assessment books, he will doubtless receive instructions to see this done.

Telegraphic Brevities.

George Leipmann, of Cincinnati, on his way to Germany, died on Thursday in Hoboken.

The newly-elected Democratic Mayor of Chillicothe, Ohio, refuses to appoint colored policemen, though strong pressure is being brought to bear on him.

The Chicago Packing and Provision Company have purchased five acres of ground adjoining the new Union Stock Yards in East St. Louis, on which they will erect a mammoth pork-packing establishment in time for next season's operations.

Dr. Sidney Scanland, Harvey Pouder, and Joseph Pouder, who broke into the store of Metz Brothers, at Chambersburg, Pike County, Ill., about a year ago, and robbed the safe therein of $2,000, were tried this week in the Circuit Court, at Pittsfield, found guilty, and sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for the term of ten years each.

A Memphis telegram says that yesterday morning two colored roosters on the steamboat Arlington, named Ed. Lancaster and John Black, quarreled. The latter attempted to use a sheath-knife, when Lancaster seized a stick of wood and struck him on the head, crushing his skull. Black was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. Lancaster was arrested. They both live in Cincinnati.

Navigation News.

ERIE, Pa., April 18.—There is no ice in sight off this harbor, and the port of Erie may be fairly considered open for the season. Several sailing vessels and propellers left yesterday and to-day for Detroit, Saginaw, and upper lake ports.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Steamships City of Montreal and Castalia, from New York, arrived out.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Arrived—Steamship Parthia, from Liverpool; Koln and Deutschland, from Bremen.

MARRIAGES.

DEMING—FORD—In this city, on the 16th inst., at the residence of Mr. James John, by the Rev. John Wilkinson, John J. Deming and Nina B. Ford.

HEISE—HARRIS—On Wednes